The 7 rules of the HOME page of the Pikes Peak Region have it. It is all that a newspaper should be: clean, newsy, and up-to-date.

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

Sun rises today, 6:22; sets, 4:27. Mean temperature yesterday, 42. Weather today, rain or snow. Sunshine yesterday, 0 per cent of possible.

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MUST PROTECT EVERYONE IF SHIELD ROADS

U. S. Must Treat All Business Alike, Says Thorne, All Face Same Crisis

RATE CASE HEARINGS END

Final Arguments Will Be Presented Next Week; Early Decision Expected

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—"If it is right for the government to shield the railroads from the effects of the war, it is right for the government to make good the losses of people in different industries. I am come to propose a measure that will require every hen in Iowa to lay an egg every day, and if she fails to do so then the government shall make up to the owner of that hen the value of the egg she did not lay."

This statement was made by Clifford Thorne, counsel for several western state railroad commissions and shippers associations, in presenting the shippers' side of the case at the hearing before the interstate commerce commission on the application of eastern railroads for a general increase in freight rates.

The hearings came to an end today and arguments will be heard next week, with every indication of an early decision by the commission. The presentation of the case of the opposing shippers occupied less than two hours, as against five days occupied by witnesses for the carriers. Mr. Thorne took the position that no business depression had been shown by the carriers that did not equally affect shippers, and that the increase would be unjust. Counsel for all other shippers represented joined in the statement.

Arguments will begin next Thursday, nothing and probably will be concluded Friday.

Rea of Pennsylvania on Stand.

The carriers closed their case with the testimony of Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania system. His statement followed closely the lines of previous evidence offered and his cross-examination was brief.

Louis Brandeis, special counsel for the commission, drew Mr. Rea's attention to the decision of the commission in the original 5-per-cent case, which pointed out its inability to see the justice of raising rates on freight shipments to conform the eastern traffic, shown to be operated at a deficit.

"Has anything occurred since that ruling which, in your opinion, justifies its modification now?" Mr. Brandeis asked.

"Nothing that I know of," admitted Mr. Rea.

"Has there been an increase in your labor charges in this period?"

"Not that I recall."

"Have the prices of railway supplies advanced to your knowledge?"

"No."

Mr. Thorne asked if it were not true that the net revenue of the carriers in 1913 equaled 7.61 per cent on all outstanding stock. Mr. Rea admitted the figures were correct. Mr. Lyon, representing coal shippers of Pennsylvania, asked if the Pennsylvania system has contemplated any reduction of salaries to officers and employes to meet the emergency. Mr. Rea said he

(Continued on Page Two.)

SYSTEMATIC SEARCH FOR GERMAN CRUISERS BEGUN

Cruisers of Five Nations After Vessels Sinking Merchantmen in Atlantic and Pacific

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The admiralty tonight issued a statement outlining the steps that are being taken to round up the eight or nine German cruisers at large in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans. These cruisers include the Emden, which has sunk or captured 20 British vessels to date in the Indian ocean, and the Karlsruhe, which has taken 12 British ships in the Atlantic. The statement says:

"Searching for these vessels and working in concert under various commanders-in-chief are upward of 70 British, Australian, Japanese, French and Russian cruisers, not including armed cruisers. Among these are a number of the fastest British cruisers.

"The naval expenses of seas and the safeguarding of the many thousands of miles of almost infinite choice of navigation to the enemy's ships in spite of every effort to cut off their coal supply, it has hitherto been maintained by one means or another. In the face of increasing difficulty the discovery and destruction of these few enemy cruisers therefore is largely a matter of time, patience and good luck. Our commanders so far have been occupied in very serious and important convoy duty, but this work has now nearly lessened and the number of searching cruisers is being continually augmented.

G. O. P. CANDIDATES ASSAIL DEMOCRATS IN CAMPAIGN TALKS

Carlson Declares Colorado Is in the Hands of a Federal Receiver

State Flaying Democratic Congressmen—Stocker Tells Why Progressives Refused to Stand for Fusion—Ballreich Opens Campaign Tuesday Night

Colorado's sovereignty should be restored by the election of the Republican party to power, charging the Democratic state administration with being responsible for Colorado's unsettled condition and the national representatives from this state with betraying the state and taking orders from President Wilson, the Republican campaigners hurled their oratorical broadsides into the ranks of their enemies last night at a meeting at Temple theater.

Weather conditions, possibly contributed in keeping down the attendance, and despite the music of the band, only about 40 people attended, shivering through the two hours of talk. Although the oratory was heated at times, it did not warm up the atmosphere of the theater. The speakers were Dr. Hubert Work, candidate for United States senator; Ellis P. Stocker, candidate for state treasurer; Charles A. Ballreich, of Pueblo, and George A. Carlson, candidate for governor, with Charman T. Farrar presiding at the meeting.

Carlson's address, which was the principal one of the evening, was the last on the program and as the speaker's voice fell before him stole much of his thunder. Stocker took up most of his time telling the people he dropped out of the Republican party for the Progressive two years ago and how he formed again this year.

Opens With Hard Times Talks.

Dr. Work, as candidate for the United States senate, opened the evening's program with a tale of hard times all over the country, that the Democratic tariff was the cause of it and how the Republican plan would remedy conditions. Then he launched into Colorado's own affairs.

"Colorado's present state government means nothing," he said. "The state has surrendered her sovereignty. It is necessary for the self-respecting Democrats to wreck their own party."

Speaking of the Democratic members of congress, and the efforts being made by the administration for their reelection, Dr. Work stated that these six men might have signed their proxies and never gone to Washington, too, in the face of the good they have done their state.

"When Colorado was being vilified, not one of them raised a hand in the defense of the good name of their state," he said.

Stocker, the next speaker, told of how, when the Progressives refused to stand for fusion "for the good of the state," that he got hit. Stocker then launched into an attack against Senator Patterson and Senator Thomas. He told of their wan bickerings and how they had fought one another in the past—of Patterson's former renunciation of Thomas, Hyder and Julius Aichele as undesirables and how he now has pressed them to his political bosom. He outlined Patterson's prohibition stand—and called him a "venomous traitor."

Citizenship, Not Partisanship.

Ballreich was the only speaker of the evening who was not a candidate, and this gave him free rein. A forceful talker and a good story teller, he amused the audience for more than half an hour. He described the campaign as one of "citizenship and not of partisanship" and criticised Bryan for coming to Colorado in behalf of the Democratic congressmen and Senator Thomas.

"It was unwise for Bryan to come to Colorado to meddle in our affairs," he said. "He came here with the idea that the president should be sustained, not that Colorado should be redeemed. Bryan came here to divert attention from Patterson and Thomas and their records." He refused to comment on prohibition in Colorado, but he has taken a stand in Nebraska. "If prohibition is good enough for Nebraska it is good enough for Colorado."

Carlson was applauded when he took the platform and made a rapid-fire, smashing type of speech, shouting his invectives against those who had

Continued on Page Two.)

BELGIAN MINISTER TALKS TO TROOPS UNDER FIRE

With Shells Flying Overhead, Vandervelde Encourages Men at Nieuport

HAVRE, via Paris, Oct. 23.—While cannon roared and shells passed overhead, Emile Vandervelde, Belgian minister of state, delivered an address of encouragement to the Belgian troops at Nieuport today.

M. Vandervelde, who is the Republican socialist leader, went to Nieuport on the invitation of King Albert. On his return here he said the Belgians were full of courage and determined to fight to the last.

M. Vandervelde's meeting with King Albert today was his first. He said that the ruler's manner was most simple and affable. He added:

"The Socialists support the government because they are defending their homes. They are loyal to the fatherland."

The Belgian minister of war remains at Dunkirk.

Antwerp Man in Ruins of His Home

This shows what was left of the home of Pascal Sampters, a prominent man of Antwerp, after the Germans had bombarded the place for a few days. One mighty shell struck his home and demolished it. Mr. Sampters posed in the hole made by the shell.

FINANCIAL PROBLEM CAN BE SOLVED WITH LITTLE DIFFICULTY

$180,000,000 in Gold Already Raised Will Be All the Cash Necessary

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Financial forces of the government, the wisdom of some of the most prominent men in the American banking world and the friendly council of representatives of Great Britain were turned today toward a solution of the problem of a readjustment of the foreign exchange market to meet conditions which have arisen as a consequence of the European war.

For more than three hours the federal reserve board, Sir George Paish and Basil P. Blackett, representing the English treasury, and some of the best-known bankers in New York discussed the situation in all its aspects. According to those present there was not a note of pessimism heard to mar the harmony of the conference, and there was every reason to believe tonight that all the problems which loomed so large on the financial horizon a few months ago will be solved without great difficulty.

Here are the salient points discussed in the conference and the results anticipated:

American bankers stand ready to pay their obligations to England in cash. The $100,000,000 gold pool already formed and $80,000,000 raised by a New city's obligations probably will suffice to satisfy England. Payment of this total may not be necessary.

Exchanges Won't Open Before 1915.

The New York and London stock exchanges will not be opened possibly before the beginning of 1915. A conference between committees of the two exchanges will consider reopening beforehand.

The federal reserve board, to hasten consideration of the proposed cotton loan fund plan, designed in part to stem the bottom to the cotton market.

The cotton exchanges in New York, New Orleans and Liverpool to be opened as soon as possible. The New York exchange probably will confer through a committee with the Liverpool exchange before such action is taken.

A committee consisting of Benjamin Strong, Jr., A. H. Wiggin, James Brown of New York, Governor Hamlin and Paul M. Warburg of the reserve board will hold further conferences with Sir George Paish and Mr. Blackett about details of the readjustment plan. Any such plan would have to be submitted to the British government.

According to some of those present at the conference, the optimism of all present was surprising.

Although there was no expression as to how much gold must be actually paid to England or transferred to the Bank of England branch in Ottawa, it was the opinion of many of those present that little more than already had been arranged for will be necessary.

IMPORTATION OF SUGAR INTO GREAT BRITAIN PROHIBITED

Government Takes Step to Keep German and Austrian Products Out

LONDON, Oct. 23.—An official statement issued this evening says the government has prohibited the importation of sugar into the United Kingdom with the object of preventing German and Austrian sugar reaching here from neutral countries.

Explaining the government's decision to prohibit the importation of sugar into the United Kingdom, the official news bureau says:

"Measures already have been taken to prevent the importation into Germany and Austria of goods necessary to the conduct of war, but when neutral countries have the opportunity of making great profits on the enhanced prices which Germany and Austria are willing to pay, it is impossible to put a stop to all importations.

"At the present time there are few exports of great value which can be sent out in exchange for goods which Germany receives from neutral countries. Of these sugar is the chief. Already exchanges are rising against Germany and Austria, and if the exportation of sugar could be prevented or rendered improfitable a further serious blow would be struck to their trade.

"German and Austrian sugar may not be imported here under its true colors, but if it is first exported to a neutral country and then exported from the neutral country to Great Britain it passes as innocent. Already advices have been received that bids for German sugar are being greedily sought in neutral countries. Even if this sugar did not come into this country, though there is reason to believe that the traffic has begun, it would set free a corresponding amount of sugar in a neutral country which might be shipped into the United Kingdom.

Britain Only Big Market.

"The only ultimate big market for this sugar is the United Kingdom, and nothing less than total prohibition of importation into this country will hinder the German and Austrian exportation.

"In ordinary circumstances such prohibition would be inconceivable, but large supplies secured by the sugar commission assure ample supplies for British consumption for many months. The price at which it has been brought permits of retail sale without loss at a rate below that now current, namely, 3¾ pence per pound for granulated sugar, and a reduction may be expected.

"In these circumstances the government has decided to prohibit, for the time being, the importation of sugar with the object of defeating the German and Austrian efforts to turn their stocks into money. This measure was not adopted earlier because the danger did not exist until recently, as the exportation of sugar from Germany and Austria was prohibited.

GERMANS START GENERAL OFFENSIVE MOVE IN WEST; MAKE SLIGHT ADVANCE

Strongly Reinforced by Fresh Troops, Teutons Make Particularly Severe Attack on Belgians Holding Coast With Aid of British Fleet; Both Sides Claim Success

RUSSIANS STILL DRIVING KAISER BACK ON THE VISTULA AND FROM IVANGOROD

Austrians Find Impenetrable Barrier at River San; Nothing Heard of Navies; Two Months of Fighting Has Brought None of the Armies Any Nearer Goal; Total Destruction of One Is Now Necessary

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Germans have undertaken a general offensive movement along the line extending from the mouth of the river Yser on the North sea to the river Meuse, and, while they have compelled the allies to give ground, in some places, they themselves have lost positions in others. This, in a few words, is gathered from official reports coming this evening from the French and the German headquarters.

The German attack today was particularly severe in the west, where their right wing, strongly reinforced by fresh troops, attempted an advance against the Belgians, who are holding the allies' extreme left. This left rests on the coast and is supported by English and French warships and by Anglo-French troops, which form a front extending from a point somewhere in the vicinity of Dixmude southward to La Bassee canal. Each side claims successes, but the French also admit that in places they have been compelled to fall back.

Generally, however, there is little or no change in the situation, the lines swinging and staying as they have done for weeks.

Although it is [illegible] two months since the allies concentrated on the Franco-Belgian frontier to oppose the German advance, and the invaders have been almost to Paris and back in the interval, no decisive battle has been fought. Neither side has been destroyed, or even partly destroyed, an army. Even the Belgian army escaped almost intact after that country was overrun by the Germans. The same can be said of operations in the east, where the armies of Russia, Germany and Austria are fighting, except in the case of Lieutenant General Samsonoff, the Russian commander, whose army was partially destroyed by the Germans in the battle of Tannenberg, East Prussia.

In the present battle on the River Vistula, from Warsaw south to the River Pilica, the Russians have scored an important victory by driving the Germans to Kielce and have captured many prisoners besides guns and ammunition. But the defeated army, when it gets back to its [illegible] entrench and start another battle such as that which occurred on the River Aisne in France. Southward of the Pilica the Germans still hold the river Vistula, except in front of the fortress of Ivangorod, where they were driven back by attacks from that stronghold.

The Austrian army, which was so often described as routed and destroyed in the battles of Galicia, has sprung into life again and is attacking the Russian left wing. The Austrians, however, apparently have found an impenetrable barrier at the River San, north of Jaroslaw.

The German claim of victory over the Russians west of Augustowo, Suwalki, following fighting reported by them yesterday in the direction of Kiszewarz, south of Augustowo, shows that the Germans are attempting another advance from East Prussia into the government of Grodno to the east of Suwalki, with the object of compelling the Russians to reinforce their army in that region.

All these movements, however, have brought the belligerents no nearer to their goals, which cannot be attained until an army is destroyed or one or the other of the contending forces becomes too exhausted to fight further.

The admiralty tonight issued a report in which it was stated that the German cruiser Karlsruhe had captured 12 British steamers in the Atlantic.

War Situation in Paragraphs

After days of incessant fighting dents have at last been made in that part of the battle line which has been run virtually straight north and south from Ypres, in Belgium, to the bend in the elbow in the vicinity of the forest of Aigne in France.

Just a short distance above its center this line now curves like an inverted letter "S," the allies having pushed back the Germans to the east of Armentieres in an endeavor to press on to Lille, and the Germans having forced the allies to give ground around La Bassee, probably hoping to obtain control of Bethune, an important railroad center about seven miles due west from La Bassee.

That ground has been won and lost in this district is admitted in the latest French official report. It seems improbable, however, that either engagement was decisive, as the report declares the actions near La Bassee and Armentieres, near Arras on the same line, and a short distance south of La Bassee, continue with great violence. In fact, the report says that, generally speaking, the situation on this part of the war front remains the same.

Of the fighting near the coast, where the British and French naval vessels are endeavoring to aid the allied troops in holding back the German advance, nothing was vouchsafed in the report.

Altkirche, in upper Alsace, a short distance from the Swiss frontier, has been taken by the French at the point of the bayonet. Since the outbreak of the war this town has been the scene of much fighting and several times has changed hands.

Petrograd claims the Germans continue to retreat and that the forces of Emperor Nicholas have crossed the Vistula without resistance. The Austrians are given credit in the Russian report for continuing to fight stubbornly on the Vistula, on the San and south of Przemysl. No reports were received from Germany and Austria, and Servia likewise was silent regarding the operations in the south.

The British admiralty has issued a statement saying the necessity to use its warships for convoy duty having passed, British cruisers, aided by like vessels of the Australian, French and Japanese navies, will now search the seas in an endeavor to run down the eight or nine German cruisers, including the Emden and Karlsruhe, which have been playing havoc with the shipping of the allied countries.

Great Britain has prohibited the importation of sugar to keep the German and Austrian product from being shipped in from neutral countries.

President Wilson has approved the demands of the state department on Great Britain for the release of the steamers Platuria and Brindilia. The president took the position that every right of American shipping must be protected.

McDougal Governor of Chicago Reserve Bank

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—W. B. McDougal, bank examiner for the Chicago Clearing House association, was elected governor of the Chicago district federal reserve bank at a meeting of the directors here today. He has held his present position since 1908. Previously he was a national bank examiner and made the examination at the time of the failure of the John R. Walsh banks here.

[illegible] salary [illegible] will be $20,000 a year.

French Airmen Drive Away German Machines

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Two German aeroplanes were seen coming toward Paris today from Compiegne, but a squadron of French machines pursued the Germans, who disappeared to the northward.

Germans Not Gaining in Present Fighting

AMSTERDAM, via London, Oct. 24—3.01 a. m.—"The Germans are not prospering in the incessant fighting which is going on over the whole of West Flanders, from Roulers to Thourout and between Ostend and Nieuport. The struggle is still undecided, but there is little doubt the Germans are now clearing out of Ostend and Bruges."

The preceding dispatch comes from the Sluis correspondent of the Telegraaf.

Heavy Battle Raging Near Roulers, Belgium

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 23, via London.—A heavy battle is raging in Belgium about 20 miles south of the Ghent-Bruges line and north of Roulers, according to the Telegraaf's correspondent in Sluis, Holland. Roulers was bombarded by the Germans again Thursday.

"Fugitives from Roulers declare," the correspondent says, "that 40 inhabitants of that town were shot by the Germans during the invaders' occupation and that all the prominent citizens were taken as hostages.

"There is no confirmation of the report that the allies have broken through the German lines near Ecloo."

No Time Lost in Collecting War Tax

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—No time was lost by the states' agent today in preparing to collect the taxes imposed under the war revenue law. Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborne tonight sent the following telegram to all collectors:

"Beginning today levy excises on all wines sold, two cents a quart on still wines, 20 cents a quart on champagne and other sparkling and artificially carbonated wines; six cents a quart on bitters, cordials and similar compounds, and proportionate rates for other quantities. Until stamps are furnished, require dealers who sell to consumers to keep account of sales on and after [illegible]."

U. S. PROTESTS SEIZURE OF STANDARD OIL SHIP

Britain Will Release Platuria Unless Evidence Shows Service Was Unneutral

WASHINGTON, [illegible] The United States today formally [illegible] Great Britain against the recent seizure of the Platuria, a tank steamer owned by the Standard Oil company, now detained at Lewis island, Scotland.

This protest is identical to the one filed in the case of the Brindilia, held at Halifax, N. S., and requests the immediate release of the ship.

According to well-informed opinion here, both vessels probably will be released unless reports that the vessels were acting suspiciously and steering out of their regular course result in proof that they were engaged in unneutral service.

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Mrs. Carman May Know Her Fate by Tonight

MINEOLA, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Mrs. Florence Conklin Carman, on trial in the supreme court here for the murder of Mrs. Louise Bailey, may know her fate by tomorrow night. Her counsel and District Attorney Lewis J. Smith informed Justice Charles H. Kelby at the close of the proceedings today that they would complete their cases before the noon recess tomorrow.

The entire afternoon thus will be left for the summing up, which probably will occupy three hours, and the delivering of the charge to the jury. The charge is expected to be a brief one. The case should be in the hands of the jury before nightfall. Witness for the defense took up a great part of today's session of court. The defendant submitted to a searching cross-examination.

GERMANS BUILD LIGHTERS TO TAKE MEN TO ENGLAND

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 23, via London.—Two ship yards at Kiel, the Germania and the Howard, are building 30 armored lighters capable of carrying 1,000 men and traveling at the rate of nine miles an hour, to be used to the River Scheldt should events permit the landing of German troops on the coast of England. Furthermore it is asserted that three of these lighters are completed and already on their way to the Scheldt. The Germans are building an airship shed at Schlesig for two large Zeppelins.

The Kockum ship yards at Malmo, Sweden, are building two submarines, but as no money has been appropriated by the Swedish parliament for submarines, according to information here, the suggestion is made in Copenhagen that they were ordered by Germany.

TWO MEN HOLD UP ARK. BANK FOR $105; ESCAPE

VANDERVOORT, Ark., Oct. 23.—Two men held up the cashier in the Merchants bank today. They obtained $105, taken from the till, and escaped on horseback.

FREIGHT RATE CASE HEARINGS ENDED; FINAL ARGUMENTS NEXT WEEK; EXPECT DECISION SOON

Thorne, in Final Statement for Shippers, Says Railroads Face No Greater Crisis Than Other Business

(Continued From Page One.)

did not believe he should discuss that subject, and the question was not pressed.

Thorne Makes Statement.

Counsel then announced that the carriers' case was closed and Mr. Thorne took the stand to make his statement. In part it was as follows:

"The carriers are proposing a 5 per cent advance in the freight rates, not only in official classification territory, but in the rates between all points in this eastern territory and those states west of the Mississippi river which I represent. We will pay the advances on the raw products moving to the east and on the manufactured products moving from eastern factories to the west. We catch it both ways, coming and going, and we are subject to the long haul.

"The market prices of many of our staple products are controlled by the prices at the Atlantic coast, less freight rates. An advance in our freight rates is equivalent to moving our farms and industries that much farther from market; it reduces our price that much. In the aggregate that will amount to a very large sum of money.

"My purpose is simply to help see that the public side of these issues are fully presented to the commission. If the carriers are entitled to an increase, we hope the commission will grant it; if not, we trust and believe that the commission will deny the petition of the carriers. We favor advance on such traffic as does not yield adequate compensation today; likewise, we favor reductions where conditions are the reverse. As to interstate traffic, it is the function of our state commission to represent the shippers before this tribunal. This is established and required by statute.

Not Fighting Railroads.

"There is not the slightest spirit of hostility in our attitude toward the railroads. We fully appreciate their vast importance in the commercial life of the nation. So is the prosperity of the farmer basic and fundamental to the welfare of the nation. Likewise, the welfare of the laboring man is of tremendous importance to the prosperity of the country. A general advance of 10 per cent in wages during this period of depression, according to the pleading logic we have been listening to during the last few days, would put that much more money into circulation. No man spends his money more freely than does the laboring man.

"Those whom I am authorized to represent placed no restrictions whatever on what I shall say or do. However, I desire at this time to relieve them entirely from such responsibility. Their object has simply been a precautionary step to help see that both sides may be fully developed. I assume personal responsibility for my statements.

"This is the third time American railroads have sought to force a general advance in freight rates. In 1910 they claimed a crisis existed. Instead of a crisis the commission found that to be the most prosperous year in the whole history of American railroads. In the original 5 per cent case, basing their claim on the year 1913, the claim of a crisis was again made, and you concluded, that there is no crisis in the condition of the railroads in official classification territory taken as a whole. Now, for the third time, the railroads claim there is a crisis. Today they have some foundation for their claims.

Affects All the Same.

"But the emergency upon which the carriers are relying today, affects practically all of us in the same manner. It is following a period of marked depression in business for about a year, subsequent to the Balkan wars, disturbances in Europe and the short crops of last year.

"It is just as hard for the manufacturer, the farmer, the laborer, the telephone companies or the beef trust to borrow money as it is for the railroads to do so.

"The railroads are asking for a sort of war tax; they are asking the government to lift the burden off part of the community and shift it over on the shoulders of others. They ask the wage earner who has lost his job or had his wages reduced, the cotton planter who cannot sell his cotton, and the manufacturer who has been compelled to close his shop or reduce his force—they ask these men to carry the burden of the railroad in addition to their own.

"If it is right for the government to shield the railroads from the effects of the war, if it is right for the governments to make good the losses of people in different industries, I am going to propose a measure that will require every hen in Iowa to lay an egg every day and if she fails to do so, that the government shall make up to the owner of that hen the value of the egg she did not lay. This will enable the farmers to have more money with which to buy machinery. This, in turn, will make the factories keep busier; it will keep money in circulation and make the crops bigger and better. And why not tax everybody for the benefit of everybody else and thereby make everybody richer? How perfectly splendid.

Cut Dividends.

"Freight rates are not the cause of the present trouble. The railroads have advanced freight rates on the brain. Whatever ails them, financial difficulties, overcapitalization, general depression in business, oversupply of gold, whatever the cause, they have just one remedy—advanced freight rates; a sort of cure-all or panacea.

"I have a friend who finds that if he eats beefsteak three or four days in succession one of his big toes begins to swell. He does not put salve on that big toe, he does not have a surgical operation on his eye, and he does not have his appendix removed. He just quits eating beefsteak. He removes the cause. If this commission wants to relieve the present emergency, it could better undertake to stop that little unpleasantness across the water. You can advance freight rates to your heart's content; it will still be hard to borrow money. That will probably continue until the war stops.

"The carriers claim the present emergency will compel them to pay a higher interest rate amounting to 1 or 1½ per cent. A substantial increase in interest charges occurred in 1893, 1904 and the latter part of 1907. On not one of these occasions did the carriers advance freight rates. They met the situation in another and wiser manner. A policy that decrees higher rates during periods of depression and lower rates during periods of prosperity would be intolerable. You would have a fluctuating scale of rates that would not be well for either the public or the railroads. Further than that, the advances would occur when the public could least afford them, and the reduction would come when the public needs them the least.

"The present emergency can be met in either one or two ways:

"First, by the use of accumulated surplus, or,

"Second, by a slight reduction in dividends rates.

"The company that has wisely husbanded a substantial surplus during the last 10 years of unprecedented prosperity can now meet the situation easily by a resort to its accumulated surplus. A company that has not exercised this precaution can reduce its dividend rate."

Should Have Surplus.

"We are concerned primarily with the notes or funded debt maturing. The carriers say this will amount to about $300,000,000 during the next year. An increase of 1 1-2 per cent in the interest rate on the sum equals $4,500,000. An average reduction of one-half to one per cent in the dividend rate of these same carriers would equal $12,500,000, which is more than double the amount necessary. It would not be asking much to have these carriers share the burden of the present emergency to that extent. Many in other lines of industry will make much greater reductions, and some will earn no profits. But such reductions are only necessary for the weaker lines, those that have failed to make wise preparations for such a situation as exists today.

"The purpose of a surplus during ordinary years is to take care of a railroad during lean years. They have had this surplus in the past. This should be used to tide over the present period of depression. These carriers earned enough in 1913 to pay all operating expenses, all taxes, maintain their properties better than ever before, pay all the interest on their bonds and debts and had enough left to make a clean net profit of little more than 8 per cent on all the capital stock outstanding in the hands of the public. During the depression of last year this fell to 4.16 per cent. Fifteen years ago this amounted to 2.88 per cent. During the five years' period ending in 1902 this averaged 6.52 per cent. A remarkable change occurred after 1902. During the last 10 years from 1903 to 1913, the lowest point reached was 6.92 per cent and the highest 9.70 per cent, being 8.7 per cent in 1913, as above stated, on all capital stock held by the public. Such a large return on capital over a long period of years has never before existed in the history of American railroading.

Regulation the Best Thing.

"June 30, 1914, the accumulated surplus of these eastern carriers was $265,000,000. The very purpose of allowing this large surplus to develop has been to meet just such a situation as now confronts us.

"It has been claimed that government regulation has been hard on the railroads. This is not true. Rebates, passes and rate wars are practically things of the past. The result has been an enormous development of their properties and great increases in their earnings. The decision of the commission in this case shows that the carriers in official classification territory as a whole had a net operating income in 1913 of $357,000,000, which was greater than that of any other year in their whole history, with only one exception, 1912. This same table, given in the decision of the commission, shows the average net operating income during the last five years was greater than during any other five-year-period; the average during the last four years was greater than in any other four-year-period, and the average during the last three years was greater than in any other three years. During this time the amount of capital stock has greatly increased.

"A number of years ago a distinguished authority testified before a congressional committee that more than 75 per cent of the railroad capital stock outstanding at that time was water.

"The average rate of dividends on all outstanding stock last year in the United States, as a whole, was more than double what it was 25 years ago. During this period the per cent of stock paying dividends has steadily increased, and the rate of dividends on dividend-paying stocks has steadily increased. The average dividend rate in the United States is more than one-third greater than it is in Great Britain, as given in the official reports to parliament. The facts are that government regulation in the United States has been the greatest blessing our railroads have ever had."

BOMBS THROWN BY GERMAN AIRMEN DO LITTLE DAMAGE

LONDON, Oct. 24.—2:25 a. m.—During their unsuccessful march on Warsaw, the Germans sent aeroplanes daily to throw bombs into that city for the purpose of terrifying the populace. Very little material damage was done, but a number of persons were killed or wounded. October 18 no fewer than 14 bombs were thrown, killing nine persons and wounding 56 others, including women and children.

The foregoing is a dispatch from the Daily Mail's correspondent at Moscow.

NATIONS MUST SOON HEED PEACE PROPOSALS DANIELS

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 23.—The time is not far distant, Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels told an audience here tonight, when the warring powers of Europe must heed the peace proposals of the United States. The tender of good offices of the president, he said, was still open. Speaking on "The Spirit of the Wilson Administration," he characterized that spirit as essentially one of peace.

METAL MARKET

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—Lead quiet, $3.35@3.47.

Spelter higher, $4.30@4.40.

G. O. P. CANDIDATES ASSAIL DEMOCRATS IN CAMPAIGN TALKS

(Continued From Page One.)

committed treason against Colorado," stating that what Colorado needs is patriots, not partisans."

Federal Receiver on Hand.

"Ours is a borrowed government," he said. "We are in the hands of a federal receiver. Will we admit that we are incapable of governing ourselves? I refuse to believe that the womanhood and the manhood of Colorado is dead. We will not give the task of building up the government of Colorado to those who tore it down."

He pictured "the white faces of the bullet-pierced victims" in the strike fields at the time when the government needed its powers for the Mexican situation, and Colorado demanded troops to handle its own situation. He painted a picture of the Forbes shooting affair.

"This Coloradoans is the result of the doctrine of hate," he shouted. "We can't build a state out of hate. We have set the laboring men against the employer." He told of some agitators and attorneys who have become rich because of the troubles that Colorado has undergone in the last 10 years.

"We are reaping the legitimate fruits of prejudice and hate. Every dollar invested in Colorado should be protected. We must prove to the world that labor and capital are equally safe in Colorado. Neither must overstep its bounds as they have done. Colorado should elect men who know neither faction. Both want a square deal and we should give it to them. We will never have peace by the force of arms. The Democratic party failed because its policies and its men were weak. The state officers fought among themselves.

Have Agreed What to Do.

"We Republican candidates have discussed this matter and have agreed to a perfect harmonious relationship and some definite policy. We must get behind our laws to give them vitality. The Canadian arbitration laws for industrial disputes have been successful for this reason, the Australian laws have failed because the people were not behind them. In Colorado it has been a fight between the flag-sustainers and the flag-shooters."

Carlson then took up his position on the prohibition question.

"I am for dry Colorado," he said. "But the people will decide. If the people vote that the state should be dry I will pledge to keep it so. If the election goes the other way I will enforce the laws on the statute books."

Closing his address Carlson made a plea for Colorado "to cash in on her possibilities."

"The old Centennial state is all right. Certainly there is manhood and womanhood in its boundaries to restore it to sovereignty. If there is not enough manhood here then we will [illegible] by the women. Let us make Colorado a place where a man can invest his dollars and know they will be protected."

Carlson Entertained at Dinner.

Last night Carlson was the guest of honor at a dinner given by University of Colorado graduates at the Alamo hotel. Carlson is a graduate of the state university. Willis B. Strachan made a short talk at the dinner. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Dostal, Mr. and Mrs. Willis L. Strachan, Mr. and Mrs. Mark J. Sweany, Dr. and Mrs. Otto Zillman, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Shearer, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Venemann, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Castello, Prof. and Mrs. Roscoe Hill, Miss Helen Scott, Miss Margaret Young, Miss Rosa Thoman, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Mahoney, Dr. Z. H. McClanahan, Mr. Edgar Stith, Mr. M. R. Daniels, Mr. Jack Girling, Mr. M. A. Blakey, Dr. Louis N. Depeyre, Prof. E. C. Mills and Dr. and Mrs. M. F. Loub.

13 Killed by Flood in San Antonio, Tex.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 23.—A five-inch rain in less than three hours early today caused a 15-foot flood in the San Antonio river here and put the San Pedro and Alazan creeks out of their banks from 100 to 1,000 feet. Thirteen deaths by drowning have been reported, with indications that the record will reach 17 or more.

All the drownings occurred in the two creeks, which ran through the city. The property damage is estimated at $150,000. The Olmos creek, which empties into the river north of the city, was a mile out of its banks and reached its highest stage in 36 years.

BEACH THOMPSON, 'FRISCO CAPITALIST, DIES IN N. Y.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Beach Thompson, San Francisco capitalist, died tonight at a hotel here, where he had been living with his wife and young daughter since the family returned from Europe September 17. Intestinal trouble was given as the cause of death.

Mr. Thompson had been under the care of Dr. Edmund F. Burton, a nonmedical practitioner, and for a week a trained nurse also had been in attendance. As the practitioner was not authorized to sign a death certificate, Coroner Hellenstein and his medical assistant were summoned. After a preliminary examination, the coroner ordered that an autopsy be held tomorrow.

SOCIALISTS OBJECT TO EMPLOYING PRISONERS

LONDON, Oct. 23.—12:50 p. m.—The Vorwaerts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging landowners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds of thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The land owners employ the prisoners because they are cheaper.

This dispatch was received tonight from Berlin by way of Amsterdam.

PEACE CAN'T COME WHILE CARRANZA AND VILLA STAY

Would Be Only Temporary With Either Chief in Mexico, General Belief

EL PASO, Tex., Oct. 23.—Further bloodshed in Mexico stricken by revolutionary warfare for four years, only may be averted by a complete backing down of both the Carranza and Villa factions, according to printed and spoken expressions made here today. Jorge U. Orozco, acting Carranza agent, in an interview in a local newspaper, scored the Villa faction, declaring that the plan of Guadalupe could not permit the retirement of Carranza.

From the Villa side came the expressed belief that the trouble would be adjusted, but only by the immediate elimination of Carranza. This, the Carranza representative declared, was impossible. It was learned that newspaper correspondents at Aguascalientes, the scene of the second Carranza-Villa conciliation conference, had been barred from the sessions.

In the meantime both sides charged that their opponents had been making warlike preparations in violation of the armistice which already had been broken by exponents of Carranza and Villa on the Sonora-Arizona border at Naco. Reports indicated that Governor Maytorena, the Villa adherent, who heads an Indian uprising in the western state, was preparing to renew his attack on Naco, with its incidental danger to residents on the American side. It also was reported that General Hill, the Carranza leader, was preparing a statement in which he would ignore the armistice fixed by the Aguascalientes convention.

Russian Statement

PETROGRAD, Oct. 23.—"The energetic offensive of our armies, which have crossed the Vistula on a large front, encounters no resistance on the part of the Germans, who continue to retreat," the official communication issued by the Russian general staff tonight, says.

"In the trenches below Ivangorod we took large quantities of war stores and ammunition abandoned by the reserve corps of the Prussian guard in its hasty retreat.

"The Austrian armies continue to fight with stubbornness on the Vistula, on the San and particularly to the south of Przemysl.

"In East Prussia there is no change in the situation."

French Statement

PARIS, Oct. 23.—"On our left wing the action continues with great violence, notably around Arras, La Bassee and Armentieres," the French official communication issued tonight says.

"The allies have lost some ground at some points around La Fevre, but have won some at the east of Armentieres.

"Generally speaking, on this part of the battle line the situation remains the same.

"To the north of the Aisne our artillery has destroyed three German batteries."

17-YEAR-OLD BOY LEADER OF K. C. GANG OF THIEVES

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 23.—Thirty men and women, members of a gang of which Arthur Jones, 17 years old, was leader, have been carrying on robberies on an extensive scale in Kansas City, according to a confession Jones is alleged to have made to the police late today.

CARRANZA IS WILLING TO QUIT IF VILLA KEEPS OUT

Intends to Retain Presidency, However, if Northerner Has Hand in Convention

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—General Carranza is willing to retire from the post of chief executive in Mexico City provided General Villa is not instrumental in procuring his resignation. He also wishes to be assured that his retirement will not mean the ascendancy of General Villa.

This explanation of General Carranza's position, made informally at Mexico City, was received by the American government here today. General Carranza indicated his willingness to have the convention request that both he and General Villa give way to a neutral for the provisional presidency.

In the meantime, however, official reports to the state department told of the advance northward of several thousand Carranza troops. This was explained by Carranza representatives as intended not for purposes of attack, but precautionary defense, in case the convention came to no agreement and Villa moved his forces southward.

Carranza's attitude toward the convention has kept the delegates in suspense. Generals Obregon and Blanco went to the capital two days ago to persuade Carranza of the futility of opposing the wishes of the convention. Gen. Felipe Angeles has gone to Cuernavaca to invite General Zapata to send delegates. He is reported to have secured the promise of the southern chief to send 21 representatives. The convention is awaiting the return of these missions before transacting important business.

Partial reports show that the Mexico City newspapers are publishing editorials attacking the purposes and acts of the Aguascalientes gathering.

MAYTORENA AND HILL AT NACO DECLARE A TRUCE

Admonitions of American Government Largely Responsible; Yaqui Indian Outbreak Feared

NACO, Ariz., Oct. 23.—A truce was declared late today between the Carranza garrison at Naco, Sonora, and the Villa attackers.

Pending the final solution of the peace problem by the convention at Aguascalientes, Gen. Benjamin Hill and Governor Maytorena will suspend hostilities. The Maytorena troops are now retiring toward a point 35 kilometers southward.

Pesqueira Commissioner Ramon Sosa from the convention obtained a cessation of hostilities after three days parleying with the two factions. Maytorena previously had readily agreed to retire in his letter of Oct. 10, but failed to effect any backward movement until today. Last night the firing was unusually heavy.

Serious representations from the United States government, through officers of the border patrol here, are reported to have been the convincing arguments that moved the Mexican leaders.

Since October 2 there has been a bombardment of Naco, Sonora, which has been but little less effective against this American town.

Commissioner Sosa, after the announcement of the truce, said that the convention will devote its efforts to establish a stable government in Sonora.

The Hill partisans, however, fear that the uncontrollable Yaqui Indians will disregard the peace terms.

Nevertheless, the Hill forces have left the trenches and regard the siege as ended for the present, at least.

DUKE OF ROXBURGHE WOUNDED IN BATTLE

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Pall Mall Gazette says that the Duke of Roxburghe, captain of the Scots guard, was wounded while on service in France. His wounds, however, are not dangerous.

The Duke of Roxburghe is well known in the United States, especially in New York, where in 1903 he married Miss May Goelet. The couple have one son.

Invents Gas That Smothers Germans on Field

One of the remarkable tales of the great war has been that from France, that a deadly gas was being used by the French artillery, to suffocate whole regiments of Germans. Few persons have believed it, but nevertheless the story has come that M. Turpin, the well-known inventor, whom France once sent to jail, had compounded this peculiar powder which explodes into deadly gas.

In Churches

Second Presbyterian—Corner Fifteenth street and Washington avenue. Rev. John Y. Ewart, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock; sermon by the pastor. Evening service, 7:30 o'clock; musical services and sermon. Bible school 9:45 a. m., L. M. Rowles, superintendent. Brotherhood Bible class, 9:45 a. m. Senior Endeavor society, 6:30 p. m. Wednesday evening meeting, 7:30 o'clock. Musical program as follows: "Rock of Ages," male quartet; solo, "Not a Sparrow Falleth," Mrs. Charles Fiedler; solo, Mrs. Robinson; anthem, "Safe in My Savior's arms."

Evangelical Association—Corner N. Wahsatch avenue and Uintah street, C. J. Zager, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock, subject, "How God Gave His Word." Evening service, 8 o'clock; subject, "Spiritual Growth." Bible school, 9:45 a. m.; L. C. Froelich, superintendent. E. P. A. services at 7:15 p. m. Special music at both services conducted by Mrs. M. Van Lonik.

First Methodist Episcopal—Corner Nevada avenue and Boulder street. Merle N. Smith, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock, sermon by Dr. C. B. Wilcox of Denver. Evening service, 7:30 o'clock, sermon by Dr. Wilcox. Bible school, 9:45 a. m., T. P. Barbet, superintendent. Brotherhood Bible class, 9:45 a. m. Union temperance meeting at 3 p. m.; dialogue, debate by Messrs. Hall and Saunders on wet vs. dry. Intermediate league at 6:30 p. m.; "Billy Sunday musical." Epworth league at 6:15 p. m., led by Dr. Wilcox. Wednesday evening at 7:30, prayer meeting for everybody, followed by mission study class on Mormonism.

First Evangelical Lutheran—Corner Platte avenue and Weber street. Robert H. Wolf, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Evening service, 7:30 o'clock. Bible school, 9:45 a. m.; A. E. Haak, superintendent. Brotherhood Bible class, with the school. Luther league, 6:45 p. m. Class in Bible study, Wednesday evening 7:45 o'clock.

St. Pauls Methodist Episcopal—Corner Vermijo street and Nevada avenue. W. E. Bennett, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock, subject, "Unconscious Deterioration," a sermon to young people and young converts. Evening service, 7:30 o'clock; subject, "Victor Over Death." Memorial service of the Junior Order United American Mechanics. Bible school, 9:45 a. m.; J. H. McKinney, superintendent. Class meeting, 12:15 noon. Junior church, 2:15 p. m. Epworth league, 6:30 p. m. A very important meeting of the official board and men of the church, Monday evening in the church, to plan for payment of floating indebtedness. Prayer and praise service, Wednesday 7:30 p. m. Free supper for every man of the church, given by the Ladies Aid. Addresses by Methodist pastors in the city, Thursday 6:15 p. m. A church rally supper, every member and friend is asked to plan for it.

Second Congregational—Corner S. Tejon and Costilla streets. Frederick Calvin Holbrook, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock; subject, "Human Destiny and Its Attainment Through Christ." Evening service, 7:30 o'clock; subject, "The Samaritan's Gratitude." Bible school, 9:45 a. m., Mrs. N. M. Bishop, superintendent. Senior Endeavor society, 6:30 p. m. Preparatory service, Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Boulder Street Presbyterian—Corner Boulder and Institute streets. Rev. Morten Joslin, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock; subject, the eighth commandment—"Thou Shalt Not Steal." Evening service, 7:30 o'clock; subject, "Jesus—the Offender." Bible school, 9:45 a. m.; R. B. Liles, superintendent. Senior Endeavor society, 6:30 p. m. Ladies society, Tuesday, October 27, at 2:30 p. m. at the home of Mrs. Skinner, Nob Hill. Wednesday, 7:30 p. m., midweek prayer service.

Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel—Corner Wahsatch avenue and Boulder street; O. Luessenhop, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock. No evening service. Bible school, 9:45 a. m. German school on Saturday. The annual reformation festival will be observed on the following Sunday.

Swedish Evangelical Lutheran—Corner Spruce and Bijou streets. Mr. Julius Larson pastor. Morning service, 10:45 o'clock, subject, Matt. 12, 11-46. Evening service, 8 o'clock, in English. Bible school, 9:45 a. m. Coffee is served in the church basement from 6 to 7 p. m. From 7:45 to 8 p. m. a program is rendered by the Lutheran league. Dorcas society meets at the home of Mrs. Ed Rahm, 721 S. Sahwatch street, Thursday, October 29.

Peoples Mission—W. Huerfano street. Mrs. W. H. Lee, pastor. Sunday services. Class meeting, 9 a. m.; Mrs. Lizzie Norris, leader. Bible school, 10 a. m.; Charles Madsen, superintendent. Young men's Bible class, Paul Thomas, teacher. Preaching, 11 a. m., by Rev. W. H. Lee. Afternoon, 3 p. m., holiness rally, preaching by Rev. W. H. Lee. Young Peoples league, 6:15 p. m.; Miss Madsen, leader. Street meeting, 7:45 p. m. Old-time revival service, 8 p. m., preaching by Rev. W. H. Lee.

Emmanuel Presbyterian—Corner of Spruce street and Mesa road. David G. Monfort, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Evening service, 7:30 o'clock. Bible school, 9:45 a. m. Doctor's discussion class, 3 p. m. Senior Endeavor society, 6:45 p. m. Bible study, 3 p. m. Tuesday at 720 North Walnut street, for the study of the fourth chapter of Leviticus. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:45 p. m. Study of the life and teachings of the Lord Jesus Christ, 3:45 p. m. Friday at 720 North Walnut street.

Tourist Mennonite United Brethren in Christ—East of court house. Nevada and Vermijo avenues. Services held in the basement until completion of church. Henry Irving Kohler, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock; subject, "Corn Husking Time," the sermon is incidental to the pastor's visit and evangelistic work in the country the past week. Evening service, 7:30 o'clock; subject, "A Whole Life for Christ." Chorus choir led by Mrs. Eva Grimes will sing. This service strictly evangelistic. Bible school, 10 a. m.; J. E. Hardy, superintendent. Something new every Sunday, come and see. Brotherhood Bible class, 10 a. m. Junior Endeavor society, 3 p. m. Senior Endeavor society, 6:30 p. m., subject, "The Christian Ballot," Leland Cornell, leader. Midweek prayer service, Wednesday evening, 7:30 o'clock.

Hillside Congregational—Morgan and Prospect. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Preaching, 7:30 p. m. Subject, "Giants."

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Boulder and Cascade. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Evening service, 8 o'clock. Sunday school, 9:45 a. m. Wednesday meeting, 8 p. m. Free reading room at 405 Hagerman building, open daily from 9:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

All Souls Unitarian—Corner of North Tejon and Dale streets. Rev. Thomas Sawyer Robjent, minister. Morning, 11 o'clock. "Are Unitarians Infidels—The Facts Against Misstatements." The last of a course of sermons on "Some Things the Modern Minister Knows, but Does Not Tell His Congregation." Evening at 8 o'clock, Mr. W. K. Argo, superintendent of Colorado School for Deaf and Blind, will deliver an address on "The Modern Miracle of Making the Blind to See, the Deaf to Hear and the Dumb to Speak." The address will be demonstrated by children from the school.

The address at the Colorado college vesper service Sunday afternoon, October 25, at 5 o'clock, in Perkins hall, will be delivered by Prof. Warren M.

Mrs. Powell Almost Dead

Dry Ridge, Ky.—"I could hardly walk across the room," says Mrs. Lydia Powell of Dry Ridge, "before I tried Cardui. I was so poorly, I was almost dead. Now, I can walk four miles and do my work with much more ease. I praise Cardui for my wonderful cure." Cardui is successful in benefiting sick women, because it is composed of ingredients, that act specifically on the womanly constitution, relieving headache, backache, irregularity, misery and distress. Only a good medicine could show such continual increase in popularity as Cardui has, for the past 50 years. Try Cardui, the woman's tonic. Adv.

Other Contributions to Red Cross Fund

A large number of voluntary subscriptions have been made to the Pikes Peak chapter of the American Red Cross society since the active campaign for funds was closed, 10 days ago. Subscriptions to the local fund now total $[illegible]. A contribution of $538.46 from the Cripple Creek district has been received. The following subscriptions are reported by the committee:

Previously acknowledged	$4,[illegible]25.54
C. C. Hemming	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hemming	25.00
Addition to St. Marys Catholic church	[illegible]
Louis Chamberlain	1.00
Children American Republic	6.00
Anonymous	5.00
Mrs. P. B. Cooper	5.00
C. R.	10.00
E. T. Kernochan	5.00
A Friend	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Williamson	2.00
Two Friends	10.00
Cash	1.00
Miss Speer's School	1.00
C. S. Robbins	1.00
Mrs. W. F. Graham	36.00
Second Presbyterian church	7.50
Dr. Gerald B. Webb	20.00
Mrs. W. T. Gauss	1.00
Friends church	.85
A Friend	1.00
Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind	10.48
St. Marys church, Colorado City	10.00
The Denton Printing Co.	1.50
F. J. Ogilvie	1.00
Anonymous, through Colorado Springs National bank	5.00
Papeton	.60
Catholic church, Manitou	17.00
Zebulon Pike Chapter D. A. R.	[illegible]
Collected in Cripple Creek	538.46
Mrs. Josephine W. McMillan	25.00
First Church of Christ, Scientist	24.10
B. A. L.	5.00
D. Wilson Moore	10.00
Cash	1.00
M. T. M.	1.00
Frederick Daut	10.00
Out West Printing & Stationery Company	100.00
David and Warren Eaton	1.00
X. M. Lloyd	10.00
Cash	1.00
Statinsky Fur & Taxidermy Co.	2.00
A Friend	.75
Las Animas Leader	1.00
Cash	1.00
Total	$5,459.17

Persons, dean of the Julius G. M. Bemis department of business administration and banking, who will speak on "What Is a Good Man?" All persons are welcome at the Colorado college vesper services.

Christ Universalist—Corner Bijou street and Nevada avenue (Odd Fellows temple). Rev. Charlotta D. Crosley, pastor. Morning services at 11 o'clock. Sermon subject, "Nothing but Leaves." Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. One week from today will be observed as rally Sunday in the Sabbath school. Our slogan, "Every member present."

First Congregational—Corner Tejon and St. Vrain. William Watson Rainey, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock. The pastor will preach an anniversary sermon, this being the fortieth anniversary of the organization of this church. The celebration will be continued at the church on Monday evening at 7:45 o'clock. Sunday school, 9:45 a. m. Mrs. C. W. Putnam, superintendent. Brotherhood Bible class, 10 a. m., led by Dean Edward S. Parsons. Studies in the Old Testament, using Kent's "Heroes and Crises of Early Hebrew History." Women's Bible class, 10 a. m., led by Mrs. E. W. Kent, Tomo, "The Thirty Years of Silence." Midweek meeting Wednesday at 7:45 p. m. Topic, "Ideas of God in Genesis, 6-11," the "sons of God," the flood and the division of tongues.

Church of Good Will—Papeton. William Watson Rainey, pastor. Evening service, 7:30 o'clock. Sermon by Mr. Rainey. Sunday school, 10 a. m.

Friends—Corner of Tejon and Pikes Peak streets. Laura L. Wallace, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Evening service, 7:30 o'clock. Bible school, 10 a. m. Effie L. Hagh, superintendent. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. Quarterly meeting October 24 and 25. Jean Fry, quarterly meeting evangelistic superintendent, and Theodore Foxworthy, yearly meeting evangelistic superintendent, will be present.

First United Presbyterian—Corner Huerfano and Nevada. R. A. Pollock, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Subject, "The Death Knell of the Saloon." Evening service, 7:30 o'clock. Subject, "The Value of Preparation." Bible school, 9:45 a. m. Mr. Hetherington, superintendent. Brotherhood Bible class, 9:45 a. m. Senior Endeavor society, 6:30 p. m.

Deewild Chapel of the First Presbyterian church—Corner South Cascade and Third street. Bible school, 9:30 a. m. W. W. Williams, superintendent. Classes for all ages.

First Presbyterian—Corner Nevada avenue and Bijou street. Rev. Samuel Garvin, D. D., pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Subject, "The Song of the Well." Evening service, 7:30 o'clock. Subject, "Mother and Son." Bible school, 9:30 a. m. W. R. Waterton, superintendent. Brotherhood Bible class, 9:30 a. m. J. R. Robinson, teacher. Junior Endeavor society, 3 p. m. Intermediate Endeavor society, 4 p. m. Senior Endeavor society, 6:30 p. m. Prayer and social service of the church, Wednesday evening, at 7:30.

First Christian—North Nevada, opposite North park. S. E. Brewster, D. D., pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Dr. O. F. Burgess will preach. Evening service, 7:30 o'clock. Dr. O. F. Burgess will preach. Bible school, 10 a. m. B. R. Ford, superintendent. Brotherhood Bible class, 10 a. m. Y. M. C. A. Senior Endeavor society, 6:30 p. m. Dr. O. F. Burgess, missionary, traveler and preacher, will conduct beginning Sunday morning a series of meeting to continue one week. These are for all people.

Swedish Baptist—17 West Boulder. E. N. Nelson, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Subject, "Goliath and David, or Two Forces at Work." Evening service, 7:30 o'clock. Subject, "The Two Builders." Bible school, 9:45 a. m. Senior Young People's society, 5:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday, at 8 p. m.

Grace Episcopal—Corner Pikes Peak avenue and Weber street. Rev. Frank Hale Touret, rector. October 25, twentieth Sunday after Trinity. Holy communion, 7:45 a. m. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 o'clock. Evening prayer and address, 8 o'clock.

St. Stephens—Corner North Tejon and Monument. The Rev. A. N. Taft, rector. Holy communion, 8 a. m. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 o'clock. Choral evensong, 4 p. m. Prelude, Andante, Hopkins; te deum, Wesley; jubilate, Wesley; anthem, "Blessed Be Thou," Lloyd; postlude, march, Smart.

Asbury M. E.—Corner Fourteenth street and Washington avenue. Christian R. Garver, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock; Dr. W. T. Scott, district superintendent, will preach. Evening service, 7:30 o'clock; the pastor will preach. Bible school, 9:45 a. m., C. O. Ingvoldstad, superintendent. Brotherhood Bible class, 9:45 a. m., T. C. Coultrup, teacher. Epworth league, 6:30 p. m., subject, "How May I Win My Friend for Christ?" C. R. Garver, leader. Prayer and praise service, Wednesday evening. Ladies Aid society, Thursday, 2:30 p. m., at home of Mrs. Crews, 1108 Colorado avenue.

First Baptist—Corner Kiowa and Weber streets. Rev. James H. Spencer, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Evening service, 7 o'clock. Bible school, 9:30 a. m., L. H. Langford, superintendent. Brotherhood Bible class, 9:30 a. m. Junior Endeavor society, 3:30 p. m. Intermediate Endeavor society, 5 p. m. Senior Endeavor society, 6:30 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal—South corner Cheyenne avenue and North Weber street. B. Ira Barnett, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock; subject, "Our Present Dignity and Future Destiny." Evening service, 7:30 o'clock; subject, "The Pearl of Great Price." Bible school, 9:45 a. m., Frank B. Hughes, superintendent. Epworth league, 6:30 p. m. Stewards meeting, Monday, 7:30 p. m. Wednesday, 7:30 p. m., rally and social. Program by the chairmen of church committees followed by an hour of social fellowship. This service, announced for last Wednesday evening, postponed on account of the weather. Bible class of Woman's Missionary society, Friday, 2:30 p. m.

First Church of Progressive Spiritual Science—20 East Pikes Peak avenue (M. W. A. hall). Mrs. M. Hoagland, pastor. Children's lyceum, 10 a. m., Mr. Gustavson, conductor. Study, "The Kingdom of Heaven." Evening service, 8 o'clock; subject, "The Sins of Omission." Wednesday healing circle for members only and Thursday evening message meeting for the public at 402 South Tejon street. A cordial welcome for all.

NEPHEW OF KAISER KILLED IN BATTLE

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The mystery surrounding the fate of Prince Maximilian of Hesse, a son of the youngest sister of Emperor William, was disposed of today when the official information bureau announced that the prince had been killed October 12 in the hard fighting in the neighborhood of Mont Descats. He was buried on the grounds of the monastery crowning this hill.

BELGIANS ARE PREPARED TO RENEW ATTACK

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A dispatch from Havre to the Daily Telegram states that the Belgians regained the right bank of the Yser river on Wednesday and are prepared to move forward.

Mrs. Carman May Know Her Fate by Tonight

MINEOLA, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Mrs. Florence Conklin Carman, on trial in the supreme court here for the murder of Mrs. Louise Bailey, may know her fate by tomorrow night. Her counsel and District Attorney Lewis J. Smith informed Justice Charles H. Kelby at the close of the proceedings today that they would complete their cases before the noon recess tomorrow.

The entire afternoon thus will be left for the summing up, which probably will occupy three hours, and the delivering of the charge to the jury. The charge is expected to be a brief one. The case should be in the hands of the jury before night fall. Witnesses for the defense took up a great part of today's session of court. The defendant submitted to a searching cross-examination.

GERMANS BUILD LIGHTERS TO TAKE MEN TO ENGLAND

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 23, via London.—Two ship yards at Kiel, the Germania and the Howard, are building 30 armored lighters capable of carrying 400 men and traveling at the rate of nine miles an hour, to be used to the River Scheldt should events permit the landing of German troops on the coast of England. Furthermore it is asserted that three of these lighters are completed and already on their way to the Scheldt. The Germans are building an airship shed at Schleswig for two large Zeppelins.

The Kockum ship yards at Malmo, Sweden, are building two submarines, but as no money has been appropriated by the Swedish parliament for submarines, according to information here, the suggestion is made in Copenhagen that they were ordered by Germany.

TWO MEN HOLD UP ARK. BANK FOR $105; ESCAPE

VANDERVOORT, Ark., Oct. 23.—Two men held up the cashier in the Merchants bank today. They obtained $105, taken from the till, and escaped on horseback.

FREIGHT RATE CASE HEARINGS ENDED; FINAL ARGUMENTS NEXT WEEK; EXPECT DECISION SOON

Thorne, in Final Statement for Shippers, Says Railroads Face No Greater Crisis Than Other Business

(Continued From Page One.)

did not believe he should discuss that subject, and the question was not pressed.

Thorne Makes Statement.

Counsel then announced that the carriers' case was closed and Mr. Thorne took the stand to make his statement. In part it was as follows:

"The carriers are proposing a 5 per cent advance in the freight rates, not only in official classification territory, but in the rates between all points in this eastern territory and those states west of the Mississippi river which I represent. We will pay the advances on the raw products moving to the east and on the manufactured products moving from eastern factories to the west. We catch it both ways, coming and going, and we are subject to the long haula.

"The market prices of many of our staple products are controlled by the prices at the Atlantic coast, less freight rates. An advance in our freight rates is equivalent to moving our farms and industries that much farther from market; it reduces our price that much. In the aggregate, that will amount to a very large sum of money.

"My purpose is simply to help see that the public side of these issues are fully presented to the commission. If the carriers are entitled to an increase, we hope the commission will grant it; if not, we trust and believe that the commission will deny the petition of the carriers. We favor advance on such traffic as does not yield adequate compensation today; likewise, we favor reductions where conditions are the reverse. As to interstate traffic, it is the function of our state commission to represent the shippers before this tribunal. This is established and required by statute.

Not Fighting Railroads.

"There is not the slightest spirit of hostility in our attitude toward the railroads. We fully appreciate their vast importance in the commercial life of the nation. So is the prosperity of the farmer basic and fundamental to the welfare of the nation. Likewise, the welfare of the laboring man is of tremendous importance to the prosperity of the country. A general advance of 10 per cent in wages during this period of depression, according to the pies ma lois, we have been hearing to during the last few days, would put that much more money into circulation. No man spends his money more freely than does the laboring man.

"Those whom I am authorized to represent placed no restrictions whatsoever on what I shall say or do. However, I desire at this time to relieve them entirely from such responsibility. Their object has simply been a precautionary step to help see that both sides may be fully developed. I assume personal responsibility for my statements.

"This is the third time American railroads have sought to force a general advance in freight rates. In 1910 they claimed a crisis existed. Instead of a crisis the commission found that to be the most prosperous year in the whole history of American railroads. In the original 5 per cent case, basing their claim on the year 1913, the claim of a crisis was again made; and you concluded, that there is no crisis in the condition of the railroads in official classification territory, taken as a whole. Now, for the third time, the railroads claim there is a crisis. Today they have some foundation for their claims.

Affects All the Same.

"But the emergency upon which the carriers are relying today, affects practically all of us in the same manner. It is following a period of marked depression in business for about a year, subsequent to the Balkan wars, disturbances in Europe and the short crops of last year.

"It is just as hard for the manufacturer, the farmer, the laborer, the telephone companies or the beef trust to borrow money as it is for the railroads to do so.

"The railroads are asking for a sort of war tax; they are asking the government to lift the burden off part of the community and shift it over to the shoulders of others. They ask the wage earner who has lost his job or had his wages reduced, the cotton planter, who cannot sell his cotton, and the manufacturer who has been compelled to close his shop or reduce his force—they ask these men to carry the burden of the railroad in addition to their own.

"If it is right for the government to shield the railroads from the effects of the war; if it is right for the government to make good the losses of people in different industries, I am going to propose a measure that will require every hen in Iowa to lay an egg every day and if she fails to do so, then the government shall make up to the owner of that hen the value of the egg she did not lay. This will enable the farmers to have more money with which to buy machinery. This, in turn, will make the factories keep busier, it will keep money in circulation and make the crops bigger and better. And why not tax everybody for the benefit of everybody else and thereby make everybody richer? How perfectly splendid.

Cut Dividends.

"Freight rates are not the cause of the present trouble. The railroads have advanced freight rates on the brain. Whatever ails them, financial difficulties, over capitalization, general depression in business, oversupply of gold, whatever the cause, they have just one remedy—advanced freight rates, a sort of cure-all or panacea.

"I have a friend who finds that if he eats beefsteak three or four days in succession one of his big toes begins to swell. He does not put salve on that big toe; he does not have a surgical operation on his eye, and he does not have his appendix removed. He just quits eating beefsteak. He removes the cause. If this commission wants to relieve the present emergency, it could better undertake to stop that little unpleasantness across the water. You can advance freight rates to your heart's content; it will still be hard to borrow money. That will probably continue until the war stops.

"The carriers claim the present emergency will compel them to pay a higher interest rate amounting to 1 or 1½ per cent. A substantial increase in interest charges occurred in 1893, 1904 and the latter part of 1907. On not one of these occasions did the carriers advance freight rates. They met the situation in another and wiser manner. A policy that decrees higher rates during periods of depression and lower rates during periods of prosperity would be intolerable. You would have a fluctuating scale of rates that would not be well for either the public or the railroads. Further than that, the advances would occur when the public could least afford them and the reduction would come when the public needs them the least.

"The present emergency can be met in either one or two ways:

"First, by the use of accumulated surplus, or,

"Second, by a slight reduction in dividends rates.

"The company that has wisely husbanded a substantial surplus during the last 10 years of unprecedented prosperity can now meet the situation easily by a resort to its accumulated surplus. A company that has not exercised this precaution can reduce its dividend rate."

Should Have Surplus.

"We are concerned primarily with the notes or funded debt maturing. The carriers say this will amount to about $500,000,000 during the next year. An increase of 1 1-2 per cent in the interest rate on the sum equals $4,500,000. An average reduction of one-half to one per cent in the dividend rate of these same carriers would equal $12,500,000, which is more than double the amount necessary. It would not be asking much to have these carriers share the burden of the present emergency to that extent. Many in other lines of industry will make much greater reductions, and some will earn no profits. But such reductions are only necessary for the weaker lines, those that have failed to make wise preparations for such a situation as exists today.

"The purpose of a surplus during ordinary years is to take care of a railroad during lean years. They have had this surplus in the past. This should be used to tide over the present period of depression. These carriers earned enough in 1912 to pay all operating expenses, all taxes, maintain their properties better than ever before, pay all the interest on their bonds and debts and had enough left to make a clean net profit of little more than 8 per cent on all the capital stock outstanding in the hands of the public. During the depression of last year this fell to 4.16 per cent. Fifteen years ago this amounted to 3.88 per cent. During the five years' period ending in 1902 this averaged 5.61 per cent. A remarkable change occurred after 1902. During the last 10 years from 1903 to 1913, the lowest point reached was 6.32 per cent and the highest 9.70 per cent, being 8.7 per cent in 1913, as above stated, on all capital stock held by the public. Such a large return on capital over a long period of years has never before existed in the history of American railroading.

Regulation the Best Thing.

"June 30, 1914, the accumulated surplus of these eastern carriers was $265,000,000. The very purpose of allowing this large surplus to develop has been to meet just such a situation as now confronts us.

"It has been claimed that government regulation has been hard on the railroads. This is not true. Rebates, passes and rate wars are practically things of the past. The result has been an enormous development of their properties and great increases in their earnings. The decision of the commission in this case shows that the carriers in official classification territory as a whole had a net operating income in 1913 of $337,000,000, which was greater than that of any other year in their whole history, with only one exception, 1910. This same table, given in the decision of the commission, shows the average net operating income during the last five years was greater than during any other five-year period; the average during the last four years was greater than in any other four-year-period, and the average during the last three years was greater than in any other three years. During this time the amount of capital stock has greatly increased.

"A number of years ago a distinguished authority testified before a congressional committee that more than 75 per cent of the railroad capital stock outstanding at that time was water.

"The average rate of dividends on all outstanding stock last year in the United States, as a whole, was more than double what it was 25 years ago. During this period the per cent of stock paying dividends has steadily increased, and the rate of dividends on dividend-paying stocks has steadily increased. The average dividend rate in the United States is more than one-third greater than it is in Great Britain, as given in the official reports to parliament. The facts are that government regulation in the United States has been the greatest blessing our railroads have ever had."

BOMBS THROWN BY GERMAN AIRMEN DO LITTLE DAMAGE

LONDON, Oct. 24.—2:25 a. m.—During their unsuccessful march on Warsaw, the Germans sent aeroplanes daily to throw bombs into that city for the purpose of terrifying the populace. Very little material damage was done, but a number of persons were killed or wounded. October 18 no fewer than 14 bombs were thrown, killing nine persons and wounding 56 others, including women and children.

The foregoing is a dispatch from the Daily Mail's correspondent at Moscow.

NATIONS MUST SOON HEED PEACE PROPOSALS DANIELS

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 23.—The time is not far distant, Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels told an audience here tonight, when the warring powers of Europe must heed the peace proposals of the United States. The tender of good offices of the president, he said, was still open. Speaking on "The Spirit of the Wilson Administration," he characterized that spirit as essentially one of peace.

METAL MARKET

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—Lead quiet, $2.35 @2.37½. Spelter higher, $4.25@4.30.

G. O. P. CANDIDATES ASSAIL DEMOCRATS IN CAMPAIGN TALKS

(Continued From Page One.)

"committed treason against Colorado," stating that what Colorado needs is patriots, not partisans."

Federal Receiver on Hand.

"Ours is a borrowed government," he said. "We are in the hands of a federal receiver. Will we admit that we are incapable of governing ourselves? I refuse to believe that the womanhood and the manhood of Colorado is dead. We will not give the task of building up the government of Colorado to those who tore it down."

He pictured "the white faces of the bullet-pierced victims" in the strike fields at the time when the government needed its powers for the Mexican situation, and Colorado demanded troops to handle its own situation. He painted a picture of the Forbes shooting affair.

"This, Coloradoans, is the result of the doctrine of hate," he shouted. "We can't build a state out of hate. We have set the laboring men against the employer." He told of some agitators and attorneys who have become rich because of the troubles that Colorado has undergone in the last 10 years.

"We are reaping the legitimate fruits of prejudice and hate. Every dollar invested in Colorado should be protected. We must prove to the world that labor and capital are equally safe in Colorado. Neither must overstep its bounds as they have done. Colorado should elect men who know neither faction. Both want a square deal and we should give it to them. We will never have peace by the force of arms. The Democratic party failed because its policies and its men were weak. The state officers fought among themselves.

Have Agreed What to Do.

"We Republican candidates have discussed this matter and have agreed to a perfect harmonious relationship and some definite policy. We must get behind our laws to give them vitality. The Canadian arbitration laws for industrial disputes have been successful for this reason; the Australian laws have failed because the people were not behind them. In Colorado it has been a fight between the flag-sustainers and the flag-shooters."

Carlson then took up his position on the prohibition question.

"I am for dry Colorado," he said. "But the people will decide. If the people vote that the state should be dry I will pledge to keep it so. If the election goes the other way I will enforce the laws on the statute books."

Closing his address Carlson made a plea for Colorado "to cash in on her possibilities."

"The old Centennial state is all right. Certainly there is manhood and womanhood in its boundaries to restore it to sovereignty. If there is not enough manhood here then we will turn it over to the women. Let us make Colorado a place where a man can invest his dollars and know they will be protected."

Carlson Entertained at Dinner.

Last night Carlson was the guest of honor at a dinner given by University of Colorado graduates at the Alamo hotel. Carlson is a graduate of the state university. Willis L. Strachan made a short talk at the dinner. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Dostal, Mr. and Mrs. Willis L. Strachan, Mr. and Mrs. Mark J. Sweany, Dr. and Mrs. Otto Zillman, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Shearer, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Venemann, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Castello, Prof. and Mrs. Roscoe Hill, Miss Helen Scott, Miss Margaret Young, Miss Rose Thoman, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Mahoney, Dr. Z. H. McClanahan, Mr. Edgar Stith, Mr. M. B. Daniels, Mr. Jack Girling, Mr. M. A. Blakey, Dr. Louis N. Depoyre, Prof. K. C. Mills and Dr. and Mrs. M. F. Loub.

13 Killed by Flood in San Antonio, Tex.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 23.—A five-inch rain in less than three hours, early today, caused a 15-foot flood in the San Antonio river here and put the San Pedro and Alazan creeks out of their banks from 100 to 1,000 feet. Thirteen deaths by drowning have been reported, with indications that the record will reach 17 or more.

All the drownings occurred in the two creeks, which run through the city. The property damage is estimated at $150,000. The Olmos creek, which empties into the river north of the city, was a mile out of its banks and reached its highest stage in 30 years.

BEACH THOMPSON, 'FRISCO CAPITALIST, DIES IN N. Y.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Beach Thompson, San Francisco capitalist, died tonight at a hotel here, where he had been living with his wife and young daughter since the family returned from Europe September 17. Intestinal trouble was given as the cause of death.

Mr. Thompson had been under the care of Dr. Edmund F. Burton, a nonmedical practitioner, and for a week a trained nurse also had been in attendance. As the practitioner was not authorized to sign a death certificate, Coroner Hellenstein and his medical assistant were summoned. After a preliminary examination, the coroner ordered that an autopsy be held tomorrow.

SOCIALISTS OBJECT TO EMPLOYING PRISONERS

LONDON, Oct. 23. — 12:50 p. m. — The Vorwaerts bitterly complains that the government is encouraging land owners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds of thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage. The land owners employ the prisoners because they are cheaper.

This dispatch was received tonight from Berlin by way of Amsterdam.

PEACE CAN'T COME WHILE CARRANZA AND VILLA STAY

Would Be Only Temporary With Either Chief in Mexico, General Belief

EL PASO, Tex., Oct. 23.—Further bloodshed in Mexico, stricken by revolutionary warfare for four years, only may be averted by a complete buckling down of both the Carranza and Villa factions, according to printed and spoken expressions made here today. Jorge U. Orozco, acting Carranza agent, in an interview in a local newspaper, scored the Villa faction, declaring that the plan of Guadalupe could not permit the retirement of Carranza.

From the Villa side came the expressed belief that the trouble would be adjusted, but only by the immediate elimination of Carranza. This, the Carranza representatives declared, was impossible. It was learned that newspaper correspondents at Aguascalientes, the scene of the second Carranza-Villa conciliation conference, had been barred from the sessions.

In the meantime both sides charged that their opponents had been making warlike preparations in violation of the armistice which already had been broken by exponents of Carranza and Villa on the Sonora-Arizona border at Naco. Reports indicated that Governor Maytorena, the Villa adherent, who heads an Indian uprising in the western state, was preparing to renew his attack on Naco, with its incidental danger to residents on the American side. It also was reported that General Hill, the Carranza leader, was preparing a statement in which he would ignore the armistice fixed by the Aguascalientes convention.

Russian Statement

PETROGRAD, Oct. 23.—"The energetic offensive of our armies, which have crossed the Vistula on a large front, encounter no resistance on the part of the Germans, who continue to retreat," the official communication, issued by the Russian general staff tonight, says.

"In the trenches below Ivangorod we took large quantities of war stores and ammunition abandoned by the reserve corps of the Prussian guard in its hasty retreat.

"The Austrian armies continue to fight with stubbornness on the Vistula, on the San and particularly to the south of Przemysl.

"In East Prussia there is no change in the situation."

French Statement

PARIS, Oct. 23.—"On our left wing the action continues with great violence, notably around Arras, La Bassee and Armentieres," the French official communication issued tonight says.

"The allies have lost some ground at some points around La Bassee, but have won some at the east of Armentieres.

"Generally speaking, on this part of the front the situation remains the same.

"To the north of the Aisne our artillery has destroyed three German batteries."

17-YEAR-OLD BOY LEADER OF K. C. GANG OF THIEVES

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 23.—Thirty men and women, members of a gang of which Arthur Jones, 17 years old, was leader, have been carrying on robberies on an extensive scale in Kansas City, according to a confession Jones is alleged to have made to the police late today.

CARRANZA IS WILLING TO QUIT IF VILLA KEEPS OUT

Intends to Retain Presidency, However, if Northerner Has Hand in Convention

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—General Carranza is willing to retire from the post of chief executive in Mexico City, provided General Villa is not instrumental in procuring his resignation. He also wishes to be assured that his retirement will not mean the ascendancy of General Villa.

This explanation of General Carranza's position, made informally at Mexico City, was received by the American government here today. General Carranza indicated his willingness to have the convention request that both he and General Villa give way to a neutral for the provisional presidency.

In the meantime, however, official reports to the state department told of the advance northward of several thousand Carranza troops. This was explained by Carranza representatives as intended not for purposes of attack, but precautionary defense, in case the convention came to no agreement and Villa moved his forces southward.

Carranza's attitude toward the convention has kept the delegates in suspense. Generals Obregon and Blanco went to the capital two days ago to persuade Carranza of the futility of opposing the wishes of the convention. Gen. Felipe Angeles has gone to Cuernavaca to invite General Zapata to send delegates. He is reported to have secured the promise of the southern chief to send 24 representatives. The convention is awaiting the return of these missions before transacting important business.

Official reports show that the Mexico City newspapers are publishing editorials attacking the purposes and acts of the Aguascalientes gathering.

MAYTORENA AND HILL AT NACO DECLARE A TRUCE

Admonitions of American Government Largely Responsible; Yaqui Indian Outbreak Feared

NACO, Ariz., Oct. 23.—A truce was declared late today between the Carranza garrison at Naco, Sonora, and the Villa attackers.

Pending the final solution of the peace problem by the convention at Aguascalientes, Gen. Benjamin Hill and Governor Maytorena will suspend hostilities. The Maytorena troops are now retiring toward a point 25 kilometers southward.

Peace Commissioner Ramon Sosa from the convention obtained a cessation of hostilities after three days parleying with the two factions. Maytorena proposed that hostilities be resumed to retire to Ky[illegible] 16, but Hill [illegible] any such [illegible] until today. Last night the firing was unusually heavy.

Serious admonitions from the United States government, through officers of the border patrol here, are reported to have been the convincing arguments that moved the Mexican leaders.

Since October 2 there has been a bombardment of Naco, Sonora, which has been but little less effective against this American town.

Commissioner Sosa, after the announcement of the truce, said that the convention will devote its efforts to establish a stable government in Mexico.

The Hill partisans, however, fear that the uncontrollable Yaqui Indians will disregard the peace terms.

Nevertheless, the Hill forces have left the trenches and regard the siege as ended for the present, at least.

DUKE OF ROXBURGHE WOUNDED IN BATTLE

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Pall Mall Gazette says that the Duke of Roxburghe, captain of the Scots guard, was wounded while on service in France. His wounds, however, are not dangerous.

The Duke of Roxburghe is well known in the United States, especially in New York, where in 1902 he married Miss May Goelet. The couple have one son.

Invents Gas That Smothers Germans on Field

One of the remarkable tales of the great war has been that from France, that a deadly gas was being used by the French artillery to suffocate whole regiments of Germans. Few persons have believed it, but nevertheless the story has come that M. Turpin, the well-known inventor, whom France once sent to jail, had compounded this peculiar powder which explodes into deadly gas.

In Churches

Second Presbyterian—corner Fifteenth street and Washington avenue. Rev. John Y. Ewart, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock, sermon by the pastor. Evening service, 7:30 o'clock: musical services and sermon. Bible school 9:45 a. m.; L. M. Bowles, superintendent. Brotherhood Bible class, 9:45 a. m. Senior Endeavor society, 6:30 p. m. Wednesday evening meeting, 7:30 o'clock. Musical program as follows: "Rock of Ages," male quartet; solo, "Not a Sparrow Falleth," Mrs. Charles Eiedler; solo, Mrs. Robinson; anthem, "Safe in My Saylor's arms."

Evangelical Association—corner N. Wahsatch avenue and Uintah street. C. J. Zager, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock, subject, "How God Have His Word." Evening service, 8 o'clock, subject, "Spiritual Growth." Bible school, 9:45 a. m.; L. C. Froelich, superintendent. Y. P. A. services at 7:15 p. m. Special music at both services conducted by Mrs. M. Van Loqh.

First Methodist Episcopal—corner Nevada avenue and Boulder street. Merle N. Smith, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock; sermon by Dr. C. B. Wilcox of Denver. Evening service 7:30 o'clock, sermon by Dr. Wilcox. Bible school, 9:45 a. m. T. P. Barber, superintendent. Brotherhood Bible class, 9:45 a. m. Union temperance meeting at 3 p. m.; dialogue debate by Messrs. Hall and Summers on wet vs. dry. Intermediate league at 6:30 p. m.; "Billy Sunday musical." Epworth league at 6:15 p. m. led by Dr. Wilcox. Wednesday evening at 7:30, prayer meeting for everybody, followed by mission study class on Mormonism.

First Evangelical Lutheran—corner Platte avenue and Weber street. Robert B. Wolf, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Evening service, 7:30 o'clock. Bible school, 9:45 a. m.; A. E. Haak, superintendent. Brotherhood Bible class, with the school. Luther league, 6:45 p. m. Class in Bible study Wednesday evening 7:45 o'clock.

St. Pauls Methodist Episcopal—corner Vermijo street and Nevada avenue. W. E. Bonnett, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock; subject, "Unconscious Deterioration;" a sermon to young people and young converts. Evening service, 7:30 o'clock; subject, "Victor Over Death." Memorial service of the Junior Order United American Mechanics. Bible school, 9:45 a. m., J. H. McKinney, superintendent. Class meeting, 12:15 noon. Junior church, 2:15 p. m. Epworth league, 6:30 p. m. A very important meeting of the official board and men of the church, Monday evening in the church, to plan for payment of floating indebtedness. Prayer and praise service, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. Free supper for every man of the church, given by the Ladies Aid. Addresses by Methodist pastors in the city. Thursday 6:15 p. m. a church rally supper, every member and friend is asked to plan for it.

Second Congregational—corner S. Tejon and Costilla streets. Frederick Calvin Holbrook, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock; subject: "Human Destiny and Its Attainment Through Christ." Evening service, 7:30 o'clock; subject: "The Samaritan's Gratitude." Bible school, 9:45 a. m.; Mrs. N. M. Bishop, superintendent. Senior Endeavor society, 6:30 p. m. Preparatory service, Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Boulder Street Presbyterian—corner Boulder and Institute streets. Rev. Morten Joslin, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock; subject: the eighth commandment—"Thou Shalt Not Steal." Evening service, 7:30 o'clock; subject: "Jesus—the Offender." Bible school, 9:45 a. m.; R. B. Liles, superintendent. Senior Endeavor society, 6:30 p. m. Ladies society, Tuesday, October 27, at 2:30 p. m. at the home of Mrs. Skinner, Nob Hill. Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.; midweek prayer service.

Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel—corner Wahsatch avenue and Boulder street. O. Luecenhop, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock. No evening service. Bible school, 9:45 a. m. German school on Saturday. The annual reformation festival will be observed on the following Sunday.

Swedish Evangelical Lutheran—corner Spruce and Bijou streets. Mr. Julius Larson, pastor. Morning service, 10:45 o'clock, subject, Matt. 13, 44-46. Evening service, 8 o'clock; in English. Bible school, 9:45 a. m. Coffee is served in the church basement from 6 to 7 p. m. From 7:45 to 8 p. m. a program is rendered by the Lutheran league. Dorcas society meets at the home of Mrs. Ed Rahm, 721 S. Sahwatch street, Thursday, October 28.

Peoples Mission—W. Huerfano street. Mrs. W. H. Lee, pastor. Sunday services: Class meeting, 9 a. m. Mrs. Lizzie Norris, leader. Bible school, 10 a. m. Charles Madsen, superintendent. Young men's Bible class, Paul Thomas, teacher. Preaching, 11 a. m. by Rev. W. H. Lee. Afternoon, 3 p. m. holiness rally, preaching by Rev. W. H. Lee. Young Peoples league, 6:15 p. m.; Miss Madsen, leader. Street meeting, 7:15 p. m. Old-time revival service, 8 p. m. preaching by Rev. W. H. Lee.

Emmanuel Presbyterian—corner of Spruce street and Mesa road. David C. Monfort, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Evening service, 7:45 o'clock. Bible school, 9:45 a. m. Pastor's instruction class, 3 p. m. Senior Endeavor society, 6:45 p. m. Bible study, 3 p. m. Tuesday at 720 North Walnut street, for the study of the fourth chapter of Leviticus. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:45 p. m. Study of the life and teachings of the Lord Jesus Christ, 7:45 p. m. Friday at 720 North Walnut street.

Tourist Memorial United Brethren in Christ—east of court house. Nevada and Vermijo avenues. Services held in the basement until completion of church. Henry Irving Kohler, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock; subject: "Corn Husking Time." The sermon is incidental to the pastor's visit and evangelistic work in the country the past week. Evening service, 7:30 o'clock; subject: "A Whole Life for Christ." Chorus choir led by Mrs. Eva Grimes will sing. This service strictly evangelistic. Bible school, 10 a. m., J. E. Hardy, superintendent. Something new every Sunday—come and see. Brotherhood Bible class, 10 a. m. Junior Endeavor society, 3 p. m. Senior Endeavor society, 6:30 p. m., subject: "The Christians Ballot." Leland Cornell, leader. Midweek prayer service, Wednesday evening 7:30 o'clock.

Hillside Congregational, Moreno and Prospect. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Preaching, 7:30 p. m. Subject, "Giants."

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Boulder and Cascade. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Evening service, 8 o'clock. Sunday school, 9:45 a. m. Wednesday meeting, 8 p. m. Free reading room at 405 Hagerman building, open daily from 9:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

All Souls Unitarian—Corner of North Tejon and Dale streets. Rev. Thomas Salter Robjent, minister. Morning, 11 o'clock, "Are Unitarians Infidels?—The Facts Against Misstatements." The last of a course of sermons on "Some Things the Modern Minister Knows, but Does Not Tell His Congregation." Evening at 8 o'clock, Mr. W. K. Argo, superintendent of Colorado School for Deaf and Blind, will deliver an address on "The Modern Miracle of Making the Blind to See, the Deaf to Hear and the Dumb to Speak." The address will be demonstrated by children from the school.

The address at the Colorado college vesper service Sunday afternoon, October 25, at 5 o'clock, in Perkins hall, will be delivered by Prof. Warren M. Persons, dean of the Judson M. Bemis department of business administration and banking, who will speak on "What is a Good Man?" All persons are welcome at the Colorado college vesper services.

Christ Universalist—Corner Bijou street and Nevada avenue (Odd Fellows temple). Rev. Charlotta D. Crosby, pastor. Morning services, at 11 o'clock. Sermon subject, "Nothing but Leaves." Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. One week from today will be observed as rally Sunday in the Sabbath school. Our slogan, "Every member present."

First Congregational—Corner Tejon and St. Vrain. William Watson Ranney, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock. The pastor will preach an anniversary sermon, this being the fortieth anniversary of the organization of this church. The celebration will be continued at the church on Monday evening at 7:45 o'clock. Sunday school, 9:45 a. m. Mrs. C. W. Pitman, superintendent. Brotherhood Bible class, 10 a. m. led by Dean Edward S. Parsons. "Studies in the Old Testament, using Kent's "Heroes and Crises of Early Hebrew History." Women's Bible class, 10 a. m., led by Mrs. E. W. Kent. Topic, "The Thirty Years of Silence." Midweek meeting Wednesday at 7:45 p. m. Topic, "Ideas of God in Genesis, 6-11," the "sons of God," the flood and the division of tongues.

Church of Good Will—Papeton. William Watson Ranney, pastor. Evening service, 7:30 o'clock. Sermon by Mr. Ranney. Sunday school, 10 a. m.

Friends—Corner of Tejon and Fountain streets. Laura E. Wallace, pastor, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Evening service, 7:30 o'clock. Bible school, 10 a. m. Effie L. Rash, superintendent. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. Quarterly meeting October 24 and 25 - John Fry, quarterly meeting evangelistic superintendent, and Theodore Foxworthy, yearly meeting evangelistic superintendent, will be present.

First United Presbyterian—Corner Huerfano and Nevada. R. A. Pollock, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock, subject, "The Death Knell of the Saloon." Evening service, 7:30 o'clock. Subject, "The Value of Preparation." Bible school, 9:45 a. m. Mr. Hetherington, superintendent. Brotherhood Bible class, 9:45 a. m. Senior Endeavor society, 6:30 p. m.

Ivywild Chapel of the First Presbyterian church. Corner South Cascade and Third street. Bible school, 9:30 a. m. W. W. Williamson, superintendent. Classes for all ages.

First Presbyterian—Corner Nevada avenue and Bijou street. Rev. Samuel Garvin, D. D., pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Subject, "The Song of the Well." Evening service, 7:30 o'clock. Subject, "Mother and Son." Bible school, 9:30 a. m. W. R. Waterson, superintendent. Brotherhood Bible class, 9:30 a. m. J. R. Robinson, teacher. Junior Endeavor society, 3 p. m. Intermediate Endeavor society, 4 p. m. Senior Endeavor society, 6:30 p. m. Prayer and social service of the church, Wednesday evening, at 7:30.

First Christian—North Nevada, opposite North park. S. E. Brewster, D. D., pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Dr. O. F. Burgess will preach. Evening service, 7:30 o'clock. Dr. O. F. Burgess will preach. Bible school, 10 a. m. B. R. Ford, superintendent. Brotherhood Bible class, 10 a. m., Y. M. C. A. Senior Endeavor society, 6:30 p. m. Dr. O. F. Burgess, missionary, traveler and preacher, will conduct, beginning Sunday morning, a series of meeting to continue one week. These are for all people.

Swedish Baptist—17 West Boulder. E. N. Nelson, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Subject, "Goliath and David, or Two Forces at Work." Evening service, 7:30 o'clock. Subject, "The Two Builders." Bible school, 9:45 a. m. Senior Young People's society, 5:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday, at 8 p. m.

Grace Episcopal—Corner Pikes Peak avenue and Weber street. Rev. Frank Hale Touret, rector. October 25, twentieth Sunday after Trinity. Holy communion, 7:45 a. m. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 o'clock. Evening prayer and address, 8 o'clock.

St. Stephens Corner North Tejon and Monument. The Rev. A. N. Taft, rector. Holy communion, 8 a. m. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 o'clock. Choral evensong, 4 p. m. Prelude, Andante, Hopkins; te deum, Wesley; jubilate, Wesley; anthem, "Blessed Be Thou," Lloyd; postlude, march, Smart.

Asbury M. E.—corner Fourteenth street and Washington avenue. Christian R. Garver, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock; Dr. W. T. Scott, district superintendent, will preach. Evening service, 7:30 o'clock; the pastor will preach. Bible school, 9:45 a. m.; C. O. Ingvoldstad, superintendent. Brotherhood Bible class, 9:45 a. m.; T. C. Coultrup, teacher. Epworth league, 6:30 p. m.; subject: "How May I Win My Friend for Christ?" C. R. Garver, leader. Prayer and praise service, Wednesday evening. Ladies Aid society, Thursday, 2:30 p. m. at home of Mrs. Crews, 1108 Colorado avenue.

First Baptist—corner Kiowa and Weber streets. Rev. James H. Spencer, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Evening service, 7 o'clock. Bible school, 9:30 a. m., L. H. Langford, superintendent. Brotherhood Bible class, 9:30 a. m. Junior Endeavor society, 3:30 p. m. Intermediate Endeavor society, 5 p. m. Senior Endeavor society, 6:30 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal, South—corner Cheyenne avenue and North Weber street. R. Ira Barnett, pastor. Morning service, 11 o'clock, subject, "Our Present Dignity and Future Destiny." Evening service, 7:30 o'clock, subject: "The Pearl of Great Price." Bible school, 9:45 a. m.; Frank B. Hughes, superintendent. Epworth league, 6:30 p. m. Stewards meeting, Monday, 7:30 p. m. Wednesday, 7:30 p. m., rally and social. Program by the chairmen of church committees, followed by an hour of social fellowship. This service, announced for last Wednesday evening, postponed on account of the weather. Bible class of Woman's Missionary society, Friday, 2:30 p. m.

First Church of Progressive Spiritual Science—20 East Pikes Peak avenue (M. W. A. hall). Mrs. M. Hoagland, pastor. Children's lyceum, 10 a. m.; Mr. Gustavson, conductor. Study: "The Kingdom of Heaven." Evening service, 8 o'clock; subject, "The Sins of Omission." Wednesday healing circle for members only and Thursday evening message meeting for the public, at 402 South Tejon street. A cordial welcome for all.

NEPHEW OF KAISER KILLED IN BATTLE

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The mystery surrounding the fate of Prince Maximilian of Hesse, a son of the youngest sister of Emperor William, was disposed of today when the official information bureau announced that the prince had been killed October 12 in the hard fighting in the neighborhood of Mont Descats. He was buried on the grounds of the monastery crowning this hill.

BELGIANS ARE PREPARED TO RENEW ATTACK

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A dispatch from Havre to the Daily Telegram states that the Belgians regained the right bank of the Yser river on Wednesday and are prepared to move forward.

Mrs. Powell Almost Dead

Dry Ridge, Ky.—"I could hardly walk across the room," says Mrs. Lydia Powell, of Dry Ridge, "before I tried Cardui. I was so poorly, I was almost dead. Now, I can walk four miles and do my work with much more ease. I praise Cardui for my wonderful cure." Cardui is successful in benefiting sick women, because it is composed of ingredients, that act specifically on the womanly constitution, relieving headache, backache, irregularity, misery and distress. Only a good medicine could show such continual increase in popularity as Cardui has, for the past 50 years. Try Cardui, the woman's tonic. Adv.

Other Contributions to Red Cross Fund

A large number of voluntary subscriptions have been made to the Pikes Peak chapter of the American Red Cross society since the active campaign for funds was closed, 10 days ago. Subscriptions to the local fund now total $5,459.17. A contribution of $538.45 from the Cripple Creek district has been received. The following subscriptions are reported by the committee:

Previously acknowledged	$4,525.54
Geo. E. Hemming	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hemming	25.00
Addition to St. Marys Catholic church	1.00
Louis Chamberlain	3.00
Children American Republic	5.00
Anonymous	5.00
Mrs. P. S. Cooper	5.00
C. R.	10.00
E. L. Kernochan	5.00
A Friend	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Williamson	2.00
Two Friends	10.00
Cash	1.00
Miss Sheer's School	1.00
C. S. Robbins	1.00
Mrs. W. F. Graham	30.00
Second Presbyterian church	7.50
Dr. Gerald B. Webb	20.00
Mrs. W. T. Gauss	1.00
Friends church	.65
A Friend	1.00
Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind	10.48
St. Marys church, Colorado City	10.00
The Dentan Printing Co.	1.50
F. J. Ogilvie	1.00
Anonymous, through Colorado Springs National bank	5.00
Papetti	.60
Catholic church, Manitou	12.60
Zebulon Pike Chapter, D. A. R.	3.00
Collected in Cripple Creek	538.45
Mrs. Josephine W. McMillan	25.00
First Church of Christ, Scientist	24.10
P. A. L.	5.00
D. Wilson Moore	10.00
Cash	1.00
M. T. M.	1.00
Frederick Paul	10.00
Out West Printing & Stationery Company	100.00
David and Warren Eaton	1.00
A. M. Lloyd	10.00
Cash	1.00
Stasinsky Fur & Taxidermy Co.	2.00
A Friend	.75
Las Animas Leader	1.00
Cash	1.00
Total	$5,459.17

GERMANS FORCE ALLIES BACK SOUTH OF LILLE

Two Spies in British Uniforms Shot, Sharp Engagement Follows and Teutons Are Repulsed

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Watching each other's every move, in order to take advantage of the slightest weakness at any point, the two great armies continued violent attacks and counter-attacks throughout last night and today, according to statements made by officers and officials arriving here from various sections of the battle line. These assaults did not effect any noticeable change in the positions, although the allies were compelled to give way a little at La Bassee, 13 miles southwest of Lille.

At Armentieres, also, the fighting was very stubborn and the allies gained some more ground.

Two Germans in British uniforms today passed the motor-car belonging to an ammunition convoy as it was proceeding to the British lines at Armentieres with supplies.

"Halt! You are running right into German trenches!" was the command given the convoy.

The captain in command spoke in the two officers who were driving a British automobile. After a few words had passed, the captain noted that the men who had issued the order spoke with a slight accent, whereupon he drew his revolver and shot both his supposed comrades-in-arms. At the same time a squadron of German cavalry appeared a short distance away.

Forced Germans to Retire.

The British captain then ordered the truck drivers, most of whom were London motor bus chauffeurs, to dismount with their rifles and take a position in a ditch beside the road to defend the convoy. The German cavalry was about to charge, and a detachment of German infantry had arrived on the scene when, from the other side, a French battalion appeared. A sharp fight followed and the Germans retired with heavy losses.

The allied commanders regard the results of today's fighting as favorable to their troops, since it has proved their ability to withstand frequent and formidable shocks from the powerfully reinforced German army without perceptibly giving way. In fact, they have advanced somewhat at various points.

In the vicinity of Arras the forcing tactics of the Germans were again in evidence today, but the invaders made no progress. The artillery duel was exceedingly heavy. French guns silenced three German batteries, while the damage done to the allies was small.

In the eastern district the battle of the Vosges continued vigorously. Further south the French and German infantry came to close quarters at Altkirch. This place, after changing hands several times, was finally captured today by the French at the point of the bayonet.

What the Red Cross Is

Each Nation Has Its Society for Relief of Suffering

From the Kansas City Star.

The Red Cross, now recognized by all the civilized nations of the world—floats scathless over the battle fields where warring nations and races are contending.

Nations that meet with swords in their hands ground arms before a hospital tent. The flag with the red cross is a white ground gives protection and swift aid to the wounded of both sides. It does not inquire into the justness of the quarrel that stretched the maimed soldiers on the field for consideration as to which side was the aggressor. It knows no foe, no nation and no race in its work of mercy. It is the emblem of all peoples and it ministers to all alike.

The American Red Cross was as quick to rush money and aid to the sufferers from the Messina earthquake as it was to succor those stricken by a similar calamity in San Francisco. It heard the call of China when the terrible floods swept away entire cities and left whole provinces destitute. It has ministered to the stricken in Italy, in India, in Manchuria, in Cuba, in Spain. And now the flag of the Red Cross is speeding across the ocean to take up its work of mercy in the wake of the slaying armies of Europe.

Its International Character.

The international character of the work of the Red Cross dates from the Geneva convention of 1864. Previous to that the ministrations to the wounded in war fell separately upon each nation. Generally such aid as the wounded received was given by the medical service of the armies engaged. It never was equal to the task. In the American Civil war the United States sanitary commission undertook the work of relief, and aided by numerous independent organizations, which caused money and supplies to be distributed. Indeed, it was the work of this commission that largely gave direction to the efforts of the Geneva convention and furnished it the emblem now known as the Red Cross.

The two great European wars immediately preceding the American struggle—the war in the Crimea and the Franco-Austrian conflict—first opened the eyes of the civilized world to the necessity of supplementing the work of the army surgeons in the field. Florence Nightingale had gone into the hospitals of the Crimea and what she saw and communicated to the world there, as well as her own heroic work for the suffering, shocked England into a sense of its responsibility for such conditions. This was the first awakening, and the humanity thus stirred was kept alive by the work of Henri Dunant in the Austrian war that followed.

Dunant was a Swiss traveler in Italy when, in 1859, the French, Austrians and Sardinians met in the terrible battle of Solferino. He came upon the field where 50,000 dead and wounded soldiers lay uncared for, and the scenes he beheld there led him to dedicate his life to the work of bringing about an international agreement whereby the horrors of war might be somehow lessened. He began his work upon that field. With women from the neighboring villages he organized an ambulance service and carried the wounded of both sides to shelter and cared for them as best he could.

"A wounded enemy is an enemy no longer," he told the Italian women as he bade them care for all alike.

Dunant's Campaign.

After the war Dunant began a systematic campaign among the governments of Europe to win them over to the idea of an international compact by which the hospital and ambulance service on battle fields should be neutralized. He visited in person or addressed every ruler in Europe and one by one gained their consent to send delegates to a convention to work out the plan. The Geneva treaty was the result, and from that seed although all the nations did not at the time sign the convention, sprang the worldwide organization now known by the sign of the Red Cross.

Each nation has organized its own Red Cross society usually with a dominant governmental supervision. In Japan, for instance, the mikado is president of the society. In this country the president of the United States is also president of the Red Cross. The societies are supported by private gifts. In some nations endowments of several million dollars have been raised, the income of which is available for the work.

In the war between Germany and Austria in 1866 the German societies contributed $3,000,000 to the Red Cross work. In the Franco-Prussian war more than 2,000 committees in Germany raised $14,000,000 for the Red Cross and the French committee raised $2,000,000. The Red Cross spent $15,000,000 in caring for the wounded in the Russo-Turkish war.

Each nation's society is independent, but there is an international Red Cross committee with headquarters at Geneva, which acts as a clearing house between the various societies.

Chartered by Congress.

The American organization is chartered by congress and its executive committee includes cabinet officers and army officers. Miss Mabel T. Boardman is at the head of the committee and Ernest P. Bicknell is national director.

One of the important tasks that fell to the American Red Cross was imposed by the suffering and destitution wrought by the San Francisco earthquake. It built 5,000 cottages in the parks to house the homeless. It fed 18,000 destitute and provided clothing, blankets and medical aid to all who needed them. Altogether it expended more than $3,000,000, a good share of which was contributed by the Red Cross of other nations, thus demonstrating how much more closely the bonds of humanity had drawn races together than all the labors of the political philosophers who had dreamed of the federation of the world that was to be.

In the Sicilian earthquake of 1908 the American Red Cross went to the aid of the Italian Red Cross and raised $320,000 for the relief of the sufferers. It obtained an appropriation of $800,000 by congress and fitted out relief ships loaded with every necessity. Its agents hurried to the scene, built more than 2,500 temporary homes, established workshops to give labor to the idle, fed the destitute, nursed the injured and endowed a school and home for hundreds of children left orphans.

In the Dayton flood, the Omaha tornado, in mine disaster, tenement house fire and every calamity on land and sea the Red Cross is the first to succor. Its ministrations are directed by skilled executives who know the need of the moment and the quickest and surest way of supplying it. Its machinery is always ready. And is set in motion without any of the hindering, delay and misdirected energy that so often characterize the efforts of volunteer or hastily constituted relief committees. The high standing of the men and women who are at its head, the cooperation of the government and the fact that its finances are subject to the audit of the United States treasury have won the world's confidence, and it carries on its work with a freedom from restriction no other agency could approach.

This is the Red Cross that is going to the aid of the suffering on the battle fields of Europe. Already a great relief ship has been despatched, loaded with nurses and supplies. It is to be followed by others and send in every German and French camp, behind the Russian and Austrian trenches and in the English and Servian hospitals the sign of the Red Cross on the arms of American nurses and doctors will bring to the wounded and dying the knowledge that the one great neutral power in this war of the world has not forgotten them in their agony and pain.

WILSON WON'T PROROGUE CONGRESS; FIGHT STILL ON

Southern Senators Fail to Get Interview With President on Cotton Situation; Won't Adjourn

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The departure of President Wilson late tonight, for Pittsburg, where he will address a Y. M. C. A. celebration tomorrow, brought to an end talk which developed during the day that extraordinary conditions, under which congress found itself unable to adjourn, might be met by the president's proroguing congress.

While congress was tied up by the lack of a quorum, cotton belt senators and representatives hoped made a plain appeal to the president for aid to compose the situation, securing cotton relief and clearing the way for the long delayed final adjournment of the session.

After again breaking and jumping by obstructive tactics, the cotton relief supporters went into conference late in the day and decided to appoint a committee to wait upon the president. The president, however, when asked for an interview, stated he would be busy with an important state department conference until he left Washington, and would, therefore, be unable to meet the committee.

All efforts of Democratic leaders to secure an agreement to adjourn failed and the southern members who remained to fight were determined to continue their obstructive tactics until legislation desired by the south could be passed.

Opinion was general that this would prolong the session indefinitely, certainly until after the elections, though administration leaders planned to continue tomorrow efforts for an adjournment or a recess until after election.

General exodus of members of both houses continued tonight. The house today had 151 present on a roll call, nearly 60 short of a quorum, and the senate showed 46 present, three less than a quorum.

Clarke Calls It "Vaudeville."

Senator Clarke of Arkansas, president pro tem. of the senate and one of the champions of cotton legislation, gave up in despair. After characterizing further efforts of his colleagues to obtain relief as "grandstand play," and "a vaudeville performance," he left the city. Vice President Marshall having left Washington several days ago, it will be necessary for some member of the senate to preside tomorrow.

Senator Clarke left with the secretary of the senate a signed blank appointment of a presiding officer.

Representatives Henry of Texas, leading the cotton supporters in the house, refused various offers of compromise made on both sides of the capitol during the day. He frustrated an effort of Majority Leader Underwood to secure an adjournment of the lower house which would have allowed the passage of some of the pending cotton bills, insisting upon the consideration of his plan for a $250,000,000 bond issue to relieve cotton growers.

Speaker Clark advanced a proposal whereby the pending bills would have been made the first business to come before congress when it met in December, but Representative Henry rejected this.

Another proposal that congress recess and come back after election to pass the cotton bills came to naught.

Representative Henry said tonight that, having given up hope of obtaining any cotton relief legislation immediately, he would propose tomorrow that the house recess for three-day periods until after the election. He reiterated his declaration that any attempt to adjourn would be blocked.

BRITISH LEFT MEN IN SEA TO CHASE GERMAN CRUISER

Officer Tells of Fight Between Four Destroyers and German Craft

LONDON, Oct. 24—2.15 a. m.—The first good description of the sea fight last Saturday which resulted in the sinking of four German torpedo boat destroyers off the Dutch coast by the British cruisers Undaunted and the torpedo boat destroyers Lance, Lennox, Legion and Loyal is given by an officer of the Undaunted.

"When heading northward," the officer said, "we saw the smoke of four German vessels. The captain immediately ordered us to clear for action and to chase them. We steamed at top speed with the destroyers in pursuit of the Germans. It was an unforgettable sight. Our nerves were strained and everybody was as keen as mustard over our luck.

"The Germans turned about and fled, but we had the advantage in speed and soon they were in range of our six-inch bow chasers. Seeing themselves cornered, the Germans altered their course to get a better strategic position and answered our fire, aiming mostly at our destroyers.

"Lusty cheering rang from our ships as the first German destroyer disappeared. A shell struck her just below the bridge and she toppled over on her beam ends like a wounded bird, and then righted herself to a level with the surface and finally plunged from view beneath the waves. It was all over with her in two minutes.

"In less than an hour after we had sighted the Germans her second destroyer was out of action. She was ablaze fore and aft, showing what the fearful shell work was doing. As one shell hit her the funnels, bridge, torpedo tubes and deck fittings all disappeared like magic.

"We actually passed over the spot where the first vessel was sunk and for the space of a couple seconds, as we tore through the water at a rate of more than 30 knots an hour, we saw poor wretches floating about, clinging to charred and blackened debris and other wreckage. It was a pitiable sight, but we had two more combatants to put out of action and were forced to speed along and try and forget the sight.

"The second ship, still a mass of flames, had sunk to the level of the water and we soon had the remaining two holed and inalmed. Their firing was very poor, though several of their shells flew around and we heard shrapnel bullets about us.

"The enemy fired many torpedoes, one of them missing the Undaunted's stern by only a few yards. Fortunately we saw the bubble it made as it approached and thus avoided the fate of the Aboukir (a British cruiser sunk recently by a German submarine).

"An hour and a half after the Germans were sighted all was over with them, and the order was given to save life."

ZEPPELINS TO ATTACK BRITISH WITH TORPEDOES

LONDON, Oct. 24, 3.13 a. m.—For the last few days Zeppelins have been practicing the firing of torpedoes from a great height, using as targets rafts floating on Lake Constance," the Milan correspondent of the Daily Mail says. "It is reported the result has been so satisfactory that the German authorities are equipping a fleet of Zeppelins with bombs and torpedo apparatus which will be ready in a few months to cooperate in a naval attack in the North sea."

PHILADELPHIA POLICE INSURED FOR $8,000,000

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 23.—What insurance men say is the largest single life insurance policy ever written has been issued, by a local company, for $8,000,000, it was learned tonight, insuring the entire police department of Philadelphia.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER HEIMLAND HITS MINE

LONDON, Oct. 24—2.45 a. m.—The Norwegian steamer Heimland, from Amsterdam to England, has been sunk, presumably by a mine. The crew was saved.

FRENCH CAPTURE ALTKIRCH AT POINT OF THE BAYONET

PARIS, Oct. 23.—The French today captured Altkirch, Upper Alsace, at the point of the bayonet.

ROUND ROBIN TOURNAMENT ON OVERLAND ALLEYS

O'Leary	211	173	187	
Herzog	181	175	182	1162
Van Meter	198	179	171	
McGuire	151	151	157	1047

COAST LEAGUE

Venice 1; Los Angeles, 6.
Portland, 5; San Francisco, 3.
Oakland, 11; Mission, 7.

CHICAGO PRODUCE

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Butter unchanged.

Eggs unchanged; receipts, 4,356 cases.

Potatoes lower; receipts, 60 cars; Michigan and Wisconsin, 40@50c; Minnesota and Dakotas, 45@55c.

Poultry, alive, lower; springs, 11@c; fowls, 10@11c.

DENVER LIVE STOCK

DENVER, Oct. 23.—Cattle—Receipts 1,700; steady; beef steers, $6.00@7.25; cows and heifers, $5.00@6.50; stockers and feeders, $6.00@7.00; calves, $7.50@10.00.

Hogs—Receipts 300; strong; top, one load, $7.30.

Sheep—Receipts 13,000; strong; lambs, $6.00@7.25; ewes, $4.00@4.95.

MONEY ON CALL

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Mercantile paper 5@6½ per cent.

Bar silver, 49½c.

How Naval News Is Given Out

There Is a Small Room in the Navy Department Called the Press Room, and the First Reports of Battles and the Movement of Ships Come From Here and Not From the Men at the Front

Samuel G. Blythe, in the Saturday Evening Post.

Suppose there should be a battle in Mexico City. The first real news of that battle—real news—whether we won or lost and how many were killed and wounded would come to Washington to the war department and the president. If a reporter on the field were exceptionally lucky, he might get a flash through, but the first real news would come to Washington. There it would be given out, and the Washington men, with scores of wires at their disposal, would hurry it to their papers, and presently the full stories would come from the field. Details are always interesting, but the main facts are usually embodied in the official reports, and, as it stands now, the official reports are handed out quickly and frankly and freely.

Take the incident at Vera Cruz, for example, or, go back further than that and begin with the Tampico affair. There is a small room in the navy department called the press room. This is the headquarters for the men who report for their newspapers and for the navy department. There is a telegraph room in the navy department, and all messages intended for the secretary of war or the secretary of the navy come direct over those wires. As soon as that story broke the wires became jammed with reports from the men in command in the southern waters. Also the navy in the southern waters, and the war department immediately vitalized into places of intense activity.

First News Was Navy News.

The first news was navy news. Secretary Daniels put an officer in charge of the wires, and detailed Edwin Howe, private secretary to Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, and a former newspaper man, to prepare and give out the war bulletins. This was the procedure. A dispatch from Admiral Mayo, say, was received. The officer in charge read it, transmitted a copy of it to the man in charge and to the secretary. Details and handed a copy to Mr. Howe. A number of expert typewriter operators were on duty at all times. They rewrote the dispatch as prepared for the papers on the necessary wax sheets and an electric mimeograph machine turned out copies at great speed. These copies were taken immediately to the pressroom, where the reporters were waiting for them, and as quickly put on the wires for the newspapers represented by the reporters.

If anything required explanation or comment, those reporters could reach the men who could explain or comment, and that explanation or comment was shirred away, too. This service continued for 24 hours a day and was organized in the war department when it came the army's turn at Vera Cruz. Then, too, the Washington reporters were in touch with the White house and the office of the secretary of state and with the happenings there.

This was the first news and this will be the first news in the event of war. Soldiers and sailors are capable bulletin writers and get their facts straight, but naturally they do little story writing. Necessarily, also, what each Washington reporter received was identical with what each other reporter received. Interpretations and comment and significance depend, in all cases, on the reliability of the reporter and the soundness of his sources of information and can be individual for the news, the first news, was the same for everybody and will be.

Official News Is Supplemented.

The fact that this first news is identical, both in form and in extent, is exceptional the necessity for reporters to deal with the men and on the spot with the sailors. The wireless are not completely standardized as yet, and they require individual treatment and use their individual sources to supplement the official news. Also, there may be instances where the gatherers in Washington will deem it advisable to withhold certain facts as a matter of policy. Hence the big news agencies send men of their own to the scene of operations and ask them to report what they see and hear to supplement those official bulletins and the later and more detailed dispatches given out by the Washington departments.

The Washington war reporters have to be artists. They are able to get what has happened before the men in the field can send it in, because, see, military authorities have first use of available wires, and also can censor, if they choose, what the field men desire to send. Of course the departments can and do censor their official dispatches before they give them out, but not in the main details, not in the important news, not in casualties and not in general results. Then again the Washington reporters are in a position to get before the field men, information of what action is intended, except so far as actual operations dictated by the exigencies of the local situations are concerned. For instance, they probably know that a general has been ordered to advance, but the field men are the ones to note how he advances and what he does after he has gone forward. This information is not always available, and not even generally available, in case of strategic operations or when foreknowledge would be to the advantage of the enemy. But, all in all, an expert Washington reporter can keep in rather close touch with what is going on and what is intended, and he has the tremendous advantage of being in a place where he can tell his newspaper and through his newspaper the public, of the course of the events of the day, because he has plenty and unimpeded facilities for getting his dispatches away.

Dispatches Night and Day.

In contingencies like this the work is continuous. Officers in the field and on the ships send dispatches at all times of the night and day. The telegraph forces in the departments and in the White house are continuously on duty. There must be constant watch for news. The taking of a town or the assault of a port may occur any time, and the news of it may come in at any time. Hence somebody is always on duty. The morning papers will take dispatches until 8 o'clock on the day of publication, and the evening papers begin demanding news at that hour and keep up the demand until late at night. The morning men come back to duty again in the early afternoon. The big papers, with morning and evening editions, maintain wires that are up and in working order all the time. Through the medium of telephones the chiefs of the war and navy departments are always on call for important communications, and there is a force on hand in the offices every minute.

Under Secretary Daniels, who is a newspaper editor himself, the system developed this year is as satisfactory as it can be, everything considered. Of course if the papers could have it, so they would get the dispatches first and give them to the president after they had finished with them, but unfortunately the president and the secretaries of war and of the navy will not allow this. However, there is not much delay, and if it comes to real war there will be less still.

The position of the man in the field is far more difficult.

He is where things are happening, and his job is to get the news to his paper. He is at the mercy of the men in command of the army to which he is attached, and subject to stiff rules and regulations, recently made much stiffer, to prevent any disaster coming to our forces through premature disclosure of plans. Moreover, battle grounds are not picked out because of their accessibility to wires and cables. Battles usually happen, not at a given point, but as dictated by circumstances.

The job of the man in the field is to get the wire. That is the beginning and the end of it, the top and the bottom of it, the tremendous difficulty of it and the sole reward of it. Get the wire. It isn't of a particle of interest to editors, sitting miles away and impatient for big first-page flashes, or for something to carry an extra, how the reporter gets the wire or where he gets it. He must get it. If he does get it, and beats the other papers with his story, they may pay his expense bills without cutting any items out.

HOW TO MAKE THANKSGIVING PUMPKIN PIE

In the November Woman's Home Companion, Fannie Merritt Farmer, cookery editor of that publication, presents a number of November recipes, among which is the following for pumpkin pie:

"Mix two-thirds cupful of brown sugar, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful ginger and one-half teaspoonful of salt, and add one and one-half cupfuls of steamed and strained pumpkin, two eggs, slightly beaten, one and one-half cupfuls of milk, and one-half cupful of cream. Bake in one crust."

ICE BREAKER WILL KEEP PORT OF ARCHANGEL OPEN

LONDON, Oct. 23.—(Midnight).—A Reuter dispatch from Archangel, Russia, says the ice breaker Earl Grey, acquired from the Canadian government, has arrived and that the Russian government hopes the vessel will be able to keep the port of Archangel open until the beginning of December or later.

NO BATTLE BETWEEN CZAR'S AND TURCO-GERMAN FLEETS

LONDON, Oct. 24—3.05 a. m.—Although there is little news from the Black sea, where last week the Russian and Turco-German fleets were in long-range proximity, it is evident that no battle has taken place, the Milan correspondent of the Post says.

TWO OF SEDRO-WOOLEY BANK ROBBERS KILLED

BELLINGHAM, Wash., Oct. 24.—Wilson Stewart, a deputy sheriff, shot and killed two of the Sedro-Wooley bank robbers early today as they were endeavoring to creep across the Great Northern bridge at Ferndale.

WHO'LL PAY THE FIDDLER?

The Victor in Europe's War Can Afford to Be Magnanimous

From the Wall Street Journal.

The greatest blessing that can befall Germany is defeat and disarmament. For her disarmament would mean the dismantling of all the fortifications on both sides of her frontiers and also a general European disarmament.

Germany would then be unhampered by military strain and taxes and free to reenter more fully the race in which she naturally belongs, the commercial race, in mining, manufacturing and shipping.

Her standard of living and wages would gradually rise and she would be for all the world not only a great producing but one of the great consuming nations. On the other hand, her military success over all Europe would burden her with the maintenance of a war machine and a war diplomacy which might in the end be her total destruction.

All Fighting for Peace.

Although official statements from Washington and elsewhere are that it is too early to talk peace, such declarations are not supported by the facts. From all sides it is conceded that this is a war for peace. Germany says she is fighting for the peace of Europe and that she has had to maintain her war machines and taxation to that end. England, France and Russia likewise, each and all, declare they are fighting for the peace of Europe and the world and that this desirable end can only be attained by the destruction of Germ militarism.

Therefore, what is there to talk about except peace—how best to attain worldwide and lasting peace and in what terms of settlement is this peace to be expressed?

If the thought of the world is to avail anything in this matter it must be clarified by an intelligent discussion of the facts and factors bearing upon the case.

No Dismemberment of Germany.

Nobody really wishes the dismemberment of the German empire, and yet there are foolish proposals that Germany can only be held down as a war power by dismemberment as was the destruction of the Prussian military party and the house of Hohenzollern. Dismemberment would mean the crippling of Germany commercially, and thereby a damage to the whole world. It might mean a return to old systems of coinage and finance, broken transportation and unrelated systems of tariffs and taxes, a loss to the whole world of all it has gained through German utility and German commercial progress.

There are those who believe Austria should be carved up, the northern part made a province of Germany; Hungary reestablished and Poland put together again as an autonomy, while some of the Slav parts of Austria go to make a greater Servia with outlet to the Adriatic. But how far have Americans proper knowledge to participate by discussion in any such settlement?

Take the case of Alsace-Lorraine. It looks so simple. The bitterness over Alsace-Lorraine does not come from those countries. It comes from the contending nations either side of it. For centuries Alsace-Lorraine has been alternately German and French and for the most part German. If it was a crime to make it German 40 years ago would it not be a crime today to attempt to make it French after it has become largely German? Germany has improved the transportation, the highways, the industries and the wages and economic conditions in Alsace-Lorraine. Ask almost any man from Alsace-Lorraine how those provinces would vote if they could have a free choice, and he will tell you they would vote to be independent like Switzerland; but if this were impossible they would prefer German rule and administration.

The Best Indemnity.

France is wise enough and England is big enough and Russia is young enough to be careful concerning indemnity exactions from Germany. All have been war powers and if they now triumph in their united action against Germany they can find the largest indemnity in a lasting peace which will save each nation more than it could ever hope to collect, as a finality, from Germany.

Let the spoil of this war be a universal peace and lasting peace to come only by universal disarmament.

The true example of disarmament may be had from America. For a hundred years no armies, forts or ships of war have been allowed on the northern United States border, extending a distance of more than 4,000 miles. Yet over these borders have been many boundary disputes, some of them lasting for 35 years; and there have been "Fenian" raids and threatened raids and fishery disputes and national and international blunders, both in tariff and diplomacy. Yet by the very absence of armies, forts and warships guaranteed by the memorandum of agreement of 100 years ago, all disputes have been adjusted as amically over the border as between citizens of either side.

ALL CITY DEPARTMENTS HAVE BALANCES IN BANK

City's Finances in Good Shape With Year Three-fourths Gone, Says Commissioner Eubank

According to Commissioner J. J. Eubank of the department of finance, the financial condition of the city of Colorado Springs is better than at any time since the adoption of the charter form of government. Figures show that except for the emergency expense caused by the summer floods, every department of the city would have finished the year with money in the bank.

With only three months to run, the street department had approximately $4,700 left on October 1. In the health department there was $3,569, while the police and fire departments had $9,130 and $9,578, respectively. Judging from their average monthly expenses, each will have a balance left at the end of the year.

A deficit of approximately $14,000 for last year was faced by the city when it entered on the present year. A judgment against the city for approximately $5,000 for damages done to private property by the Santa Fé undercrossing increased the deficit. When the budget was made, the city kept in reserve about 3 per cent of the levy to take care of the deficit.

Commissioner Eubank said yesterday that he hoped he might reduce the tax levy next year to 15 mills at the most. The levy this year was 15 mills. The extra one-half mill was for special purposes, the Shooks run conduit, South Nevada avenue undercrossing, sewer extension and public comfort station.

It is possible that the city valuation next year may be reduced to some extent. With the valuation reduced, it will be difficult for the council to make any appreciable cut in the levy, but the actual taxes may be reduced.

BLIND STUDENTS HOLD MONTHLY RHETORICAL

The blind department of the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind held its monthly rhetorical last evening in the institute auditorium. The program was rendered by the intermediate grade under the direction of the teacher, Miss Jessie Baker. The pupils range from 10 to 14 years of age. The numbers of the program were as follows:

"When the Frost Is on the Pumpkin," Sophia Cordova.

Violin solo, Bert Johnson.

"Little Orphant Anne," Sylvia Schrabel.

"A Dose o' Blues," Ruth Meyers.

"Uncle Sam's Fire Crackers," Bert Johnson, Verne Ashby, Joe Spicola, Jimmie Mahaney and Joseph Ross.

Piano solo, Ruth Meyers.

"General Gage and the Boston Boys," Verne Ashby, Joe Spicola, Bert Johnson, Jimmie Mahaney, Joseph Ross and Howard Warner.

Song, "America," by the class with violin accompaniment by Joe Spicola, Verne Ashby and Bert Johnson.

SNOW AT LAKE MORAINE

A 10-inch fall of snow was reported at Lake Moraine. Winter weather also arrived in Colorado Springs yesterday on the wings of a gale from the north. A drizzling rain fell during Thursday night and changed into snow early yesterday afternoon. Barometer indications are that the storm is nearing an end.

Progressive Ticket

United States Senator,
BENJAMIN GRIFFITH
Justice Supreme Court,
JOSEPH C. EWING
Governor,
EDWARD P. COSTIGAN
Lieutenant Governor,
P. H. TROUTMAN
Secretary of State,
AGNES L. RIDDLE
Auditor of State,
W. E. BUCK
State Treasurer,
F. L. CRETNEY
Attorney General,
MERLE D. VINCENT
Superintendent Public Instruction,
FLORENCE E. DICK
Regent of University of Colorado,
RANDOLPH COOK
C. E. STEWART
Congressman, Second District,
DR. C. E. FISHER
State Senator,
C. A. LEMMERS
State Representatives,
THOMAS E. THOMAS
GEORGE B. GOULD
LILLIAN H. KERR
County Clerk,
W. W. WILLIAMSON
County Sheriff,
CHARLES M. HOBBS
County Treasurer,
CHARLES BROWN
County Assessor,
C. S. HENNESS
County Surveyor,
E. A. SAWYER
County Commissioner,
MARY J. GREEN
County Coroner,
F. T. SANDERS
Colorado Springs Justice of the Peace,
J. A. M'NEIL
M. V. B. WALTMAN
Constable,
F. A. COLTON
F. P. MIRISE, Sr.

RAIN WILL BE BIG HELP TO FARMERS, SAYS LAUCK

County Agriculturist Back From Trip Through County, Reports Crops All In and Workers Happy

Colorado farmers and ranchers have been extremely fortunate this year, according to County Agriculturist W. H. Lauck, and the rains are coming at just the right season for them. The feed crops have been safely harvested and the ground will be moistened for fall plowing.

"The rains held off long enough for them to harvest their crops, their silos are filled and their winter fodder is stowed away," he said yesterday. "They needed moisture for fall plowing, as the ground was hard, but they are rejoicing now."

Lauck has just returned from a trip of several days in the country districts to select special seeds for farmers, and left last night to resume his work. He will try to interest the producers in the "farm-to-the-table" service of the parcel post.

SPENDS DAY SHOWING WHY STEEL TRUST IS MONOPOLY

Was Formed With Monopolistic Intent, Says Henry E. Colton, Special Prosecutor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—Henry E. Colton, special assistant to the attorney general, took up the entire day in the federal district court here, giving reasons why the United States Steel corporation should be dissolved because it violates the Sherman anti-trust law, as charged by the government.

He did not agree with counsel for the defense that the formation of the Steel corporation was the natural outcome of conditions in the iron and steel trade prior to 1901, when the concern was chartered in New Jersey. He reiterated the government's contention that the corporation was brought into existence by five groups of interests headed by the late J. P. Morgan.

Mr. Colton argued that there was a sharp competition among the steel companies until they were absorbed by the big concern. The creation of the Steel corporation was not a natural outcome of conditions, but a clearly thought-out scheme intended to monopolize the iron and steel trade, he declared. The large percentage of the iron and steel business of the country it controlled when organized, he said, was a clear indication that it was formed with monopolistic intent. The maintenance of high prices year after year was an indication, he declared, that the Steel corporation has a powerful influence in the trade and that it actually monopolizes the business to a great extent.

OPEN HOUSE RECEPTION BY PHI GAMMA DELTA

The Phi Gamma Delta fraternity of Colorado college will hold its annual open house reception this afternoon from 4 until 6 o'clock and this evening from 8 until 10. The fraternity has always made the reception an annual affair, and all the students at the college, as well as the faculty members and other friends of the fraternity, are sent invitations. The fraternity house is always thrown open for the guests' inspection and refreshments are served. The freshmen and sophomore students are to be the guests in the afternoon and the upper classmen, faculty and town friends will be entertained in the evening when Funk's orchestra will furnish music.

WATER MAIN REPAIRED AFTER 28 DAYS' WORK

A broken joint in the 10-inch Bear creek water main has just been repaired by the water superintendent, the work requiring 28 days. The task was one of the most difficult the department has faced in years. Under ordinary conditions such a break is easily repaired, but because of its location under the old Standard mill dump, near Colorado City, this one caused much trouble. It was necessary to dig 82 feet through the dump in order to get at the pipe. So much water had leaked out that the dump around the pipe was a veritable quicksand.

Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Today's advices from the south suggested continued irregularity in the spot situation. Texas shippers reported smaller offerings from the interior, which some were inclined to attribute to the recent wet weather, but there seemed to be little improvement in demand, and there were declines in some of the eastern belt markets. Sentiment here, however, appeared to be growing more optimistic owing to increased confidence in the formation of the pool for financing surplus supplies, and there were reports that coincidentally with the talk of shipments to Great Britain through international agreements, domestic spinners were negotiating with bankers, financing of interest purchases. New Orleans spot quiet, 6½c; sales, 1,905.

DR. JAMES H. BREASTED TO ADDRESS WINTER NIGHTERS

Professor of Oriental History to Give Illustrated Talk on the Land of the Pyramids, November 2

Dr. James Henry Breasted of the University of Chicago will address the meeting of the Winter Night club Monday, November 2, at the Antlers hotel. This will be the final meeting of the 1913-14 season and will constitute the annual session of the association.

Dr. Breasted is professor of egyptology and oriental history at the university and will speak on "The Story of the Pyramids." He was in charge of an expedition to Egypt in 1905 and 1907, and has an extensive knowledge of the country's history. The lecture will be accompanied by numerous illustrations, and Dr. Breasted will present the results of the discoveries along the Nile in an interesting manner. He is a recognized expert in archaeological matters.

DEAN W. M. PERSONS TO PREACH VESPER SERMON

The address at the Colorado college vesper service in Perkins hall at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon will be given by Dean Warren M. Persons of the college department of business administration and banking. The subject of the address is "What Is a Good Man?" This is the first lay sermon of the year at Colorado college. It is the custom of the institution to have several laymen speak at the vesper services every season. The order of service is as follows:

Organ Prelude.
Processional—"Rise, My Soul, and Stretch Thy Wings."
Opening Sentences.
Psalm, followed by the Gloria.
Anthem—"Hymn to Liberty," Farwell.
Prayer.
Hymn—"Go Down, Great Sun, into Thy Golden West."
Sermon—Dean Warren M. Persons.
Prayer and Benediction.
Recessional—"Oh, Could I Speak the Matchless Worth."
Organ Postlude.

RECEPTION AND TEA AT Y. M. C. A. ROOMS TODAY

The reception and tea to be given this afternoon and evening at the Y. W. C. A. as an informal opening of the campaign for funds, which will begin Tuesday, is attracting interest. The tea will be held from 4 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon and the reception from 8 to 10 o'clock in the evening.

A program has been arranged and association members and subscribers are invited to meet Miss Cross and Miss Dunham, field secretaries, who will take active part in the 10-day campaign. Miss Pelta will give several selections on the violin, accompanied by Miss Ruth Law. Mrs. Virgil P. Groves and Mrs. Hildreth Frost will pour tea in the afternoon and Mrs. Carlos Cole and Mrs. Charles Emery will preside in the evening. They will be assisted by members of the different committees.

Y. W. C. A. Notes

Owing to illness in the family of Mr. Birchby, the astronomy class will be conducted by Professor Loud, and the first appointment will be held at the association, Monday evening, November 2.

Miss Marcia O. Dunham and Miss Frances Cross, executive and city secretaries, respectively, of the west central field, are in Colorado Springs for two weeks. During their stay here they will assist in the work of the campaign for current expenses.

Deaths and Funerals

Francis Finnegan, for many years a resident of this city, died yesterday at his home, 225 South Cascade avenue, after a short illness. He was a stone contractor for several years and had served a term as alderman in Colorado Springs. The funeral will be held from St. Marys church this morning at 9 o'clock, and interment will be in Evergreen.

WATER COMPANIES GO TO COURT OVER TRADEMARK

Each of Seven Counts Asks $5,000 Damages Against Ute Chief Company; Suit Filed in Denver

Asking in the neighborhood of $35,000 damages in seven different counts, the Manitou Mineral Water company has filed suit against the Ute Chief Mineral Water company in the United States district court in Denver. Papers have been served on Jacob Schueler, president of the company; R. J. Schueler, general manager; Mrs. Jacob Schueler, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schueler, Augusta Schueler and James Schueler, the other members of the Ute Chief company.

One of the counts in the action seeks to restrain the Ute Chief company from using the word "Manitou" and other words in their trademark, which the Manitou Mineral Water claims are similar or identical to the registered trademark of their corporation.

Reports on Dental Clinic Will Be Made a Week From Today

The canvassing campaign in the public schools was finished yesterday by Mrs. C. J. Wright, chairman of the committee working to secure funds for the establishment of a dental clinic for school children. A great deal of interest is being taken in the movement and a number of committees are working to secure subscriptions. Mrs. T. C. Kirkwood is chairman of the Steele school delegation of 15. Mrs. Bussey is conducting the campaign at the Washington school, Mrs. Schmitt is working on a committee at the Buena Vista school, Mrs. Willett Brown is chairman of the Columbia school committee and Mrs. Harbord is at the head of the Helen Hunt school campaign.

A committee of three, W. K. Asbo, C. M. Cole and Dr. O. R. Gillett, met yesterday and discussed plans for the formation of the clinic. Their report will be presented to the subcommittee at the next meeting. The committees, working at the different schools, will hand in the reports of their campaign to Mrs. Wright next Saturday. A number of people have pledged their aid and the prospects for raising the $300 fund are bright.

Personal Mention

D. J. Finkelstein of the Hub is in New York on a buying trip.

Wheeler Sells of Denver, son of C. W. Sells, manager of the Pikes Peak Cog road, returned to Denver yesterday after a visit of several days at the Acacia hotel.

I. W. Price of Alma, who motored down to hear Harry Lauder Thursday night, returned to his home after a visit at the Acacia hotel.

F. H. Faus, commercial agent for the Rock Island railroad, was in Cripple Creek yesterday on business.

E. T. Love, cashier for the local office of the Wells Fargo Express company, returned yesterday after a week's vacation.

BARBECUE POSTPONED — The barbecue which was to have been held at Ramah today has been postponed until Monday.

Padded moving vans. The Pikes Peak Transfer and Storage Co. Phone 160. Adv.

News of the Courts

The following fines were assessed in police court yesterday: W. Swinburn, drunkenness, $20; Harry Wherry, vagrancy, $10; James Green, drunkenness, $20, fine suspended; Howard Burt, riding on sidewalk, $5. Tad Tomaszewsky and A. W. Marksheffel, charged with violating the muffler ordinance, were discharged.

A jury in the district court last night returned a verdict of guilty in the cases of Lacey McCarey and Harry Tinder who were charged with stealing a violin and some wearing apparel from a building at the Modern Woodman sanatorium. The value of the stolen goods was fixed by the jury at $17. William Mackey, who was charged with being implicated with McCarey and Tinder, was found not guilty.

Societies and Clubs

A meeting of the Cemetery Aid society will be held at the home of Mrs. W. H. Wells, president of the society, 1624 North Tejon, next Thursday afternoon.

A regular meeting of Hypatia Alumnae will be held this evening at 7:30 o'clock at the home of Miss Auld, 2319 North Weber street. Miss Edith Douglas will tell of her experiences as a missionary in Bulgaria.

Colorado Springs post No. 22, G. A. R., will hold a camp fire meeting in [illegible] at 2:30 o'clock.

All veterans of the Civil and Spanish-American wars, and Sons of Veterans are invited. Refreshments will be served.

Mrs. I. Delight Dickenback of 219 East First street, Nob Hill, will give a social this evening at her home. All members of patriotic orders, their friends and neighbors, are invited. Refreshments will be served and an interesting program has been arranged.

The North End W. C. T. U. will observe "Christian Citizenship" day this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Edward Skinner, 1424 North Nevada avenue. The program will be in charge of Mrs. A. E. Woodruff. Those who will give short talks are Mrs. Lillian Kerr, Rev. C. B. [illegible]

[illegible] Wilcox of Denver and Rev. [illegible] Ewart. A good house of prayer has also been arranged.

Pikes Peak lodge No. 908, Ladies of the Modern Maccabees, will meet tonight at 8 o'clock in W. O. W. hall. Installation of officers. Members and friends invited. Sharon L. Cherry, deputy grand commander from Denver, installing officer.

THE FRANKLIN CALENDAR

OCTOBER 24.

We have no philosophical news here at present, except that a boat moved by a steam engine rows itself against tide in our rivers and it is apprehended the construction may be so simplified and improved as to become generally useful.

(Philadelphia letter on Fitch's steamboat, to Dr. John Fitch)—1788.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24. Forecast: Colorado Rain or snow Saturday, Sunday; fair; warmer.

The following meteorological record is furnished by the Colorado Springs weather bureau for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m.:

Temperature at 6 a. m.	39
Temperature at 12 m	56
Temperature at 6 p. m.	35
Maximum temperature	53
Minimum temperature	32
Mean temperature	42
Max. bar. pressure, inches	24.37
Min. bar. pressure, inches	24.22
Mean velocity of wind per hour	15
Max. velocity of wind per hour	24
Relative humidity at noon	94
Dew point at noon	32
Precipitation in inches	.16

CITY BRIEFS

CHINA LILY BULBS. China Jim's. Adv.

IF YOU doubt RADION, try it at our expense. 16 W. Vermijo. Adv.

ROSES, all colors, 75c per doz. Satisfaction only at The Pikes Peak Floral Co., 104 N. Tejon St. Phones Main 800 and 28. Adv.

"ARE UNITARIANS INFIDELS?—The Facts." Rev. Thomas Robjent preaches Sunday morning, 11 o'clock, at All Souls church.

CIRCULAR LETTER.—A circular letter to all members of the Chamber of Commerce will be issued the first of the week, calling attention to the better roads initiated bill and urging them to give it due consideration.

UNCLAIMED LETTER.—A letter addressed to Mrs. E. A. Rethmier, care Business Men's association, Colorado Springs, is being held at the Chamber of Commerce for its owner.

DIVIDEND PAID.—Checks for the regular quarterly dividend of the Vindicator Gold Mining company will be mailed to stockholders today. The total amount to be paid is $45,000.

AUTO CLUB MEETS.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Colorado Springs Automobile club Monday morning at 11 o'clock at the Chamber of Commerce, the initiated better roads bill will be discussed.

K. C. INVITATION.—An invitation from the Kansas City Commercial club to attend the opening of the new union station in that city was received yesterday by Secretary Henderson of the Chamber of Commerce.

THE Woman's auxiliary, First Baptist church, will hold an all-day bazaar and home-cooked food sale at the church, Kiowa and Weber, Saturday, Oct. 24th. An "a la carte" luncheon will be served from 11:30 to 1:30. Adv.

FREE LECTURE.—A free lecture on Christian Science will be given at the Burns' theater Sunday evening, November 1, under the auspices of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of this city. The speaker will be Clarence W. Chadwick, C. S. B., of Omaha.

WILCOX TO PREACH.—The Rev. C. B. Wilcox of Denver, formerly pastor of the First M. E. church of this city, will occupy the pulpit at the church here tomorrow morning and evening. He also will lead the Epworth league meeting at 6:15 o'clock tomorrow evening.

DELEGATES WANTED.—Five delegates from the Chamber of Commerce have been invited to attend the fourth annual meeting of the American roads congress, Atlanta, Ga., November 9-14. Any persons intending to go south at that time are requested to report to Secretary Henderson at the association and receive credentials as a delegate.

Lenses ground, glasses fitted. Crook Optical Parlors, First National bank. Phone 1014. Adv.

Pigs is pigs, but JOHNSTON'S is the best candy. Adv.

Fresh Salt Rising Bread Today.

WHAT THE PRESS AGENTS SAY

Cupid in Flowerland For Benefit Elks' Charity Fund at the Burns Theater Tonight

YAMA YAMAS, IN "CUPID IN FLOWERLAND," AT THE BURNS THEATER TOMORROW.

With the finish of the final [illegible] Elks, added numbers, the famous cabaret scene, and sponsored by Colorado Springs lodge No. [illegible] of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, "Cupid in Flowerland" is to be given at the Burns [illegible] night [illegible] the [illegible] are [illegible] to the [illegible] gives promise of being [illegible] The sale of seats [illegible] good, and the [illegible] treat. The numbers [illegible] young people, some [illegible] mitted [illegible] the affair in [illegible] night and matinee [illegible] efforts of charity will be [illegible] vanced by their efforts [illegible]

LEX NEAL
Singing and Dancing Comedian, Opera House Vaudeville, Next Week.

NEIL O'BRIEN'S MINSTRELS

Minstrel lovers will rejoice at the announcement of Neil O'Brien's engagement at the opera house, matinee and night, Saturday, October 31, on which occasion this well-known minstrel comedian will bring his big new organization here for its third annual visit. This is Mr. O'Brien's third season at the head of his own company, which has been equally successful and has established an enviable reputation for [illegible] and [illegible] entertainment. [illegible] O'Brien's support this season is [illegible] well-known comedians, [illegible] Harry Van Fossen, [illegible] Barry, [illegible] Willis, Jonathan Haze, [illegible] and Sig. Del[illegible] Pilli, and half a hundred others. [illegible] a large and good orchestra [illegible] direction of Frank Fuhrer.

"OLD JACKSON'S GAL"

is the feature at the Empress today. It's a two-reel Thanhouser, and we can assure you it's a worthwhile picture. It's the story of a western girl's heroism, with Mayre Hall in the leading role. The story:

Jim Jackson is suspected by the ranchers in the surrounding country of being horsethief, but they are unable to secure evidence against him. His very pretty daughter, Beth, is secretly attracted to Bob Davis, a young ranchman, but when he shows that he is interested in Ruth, Camby's daughter, the daughter of a wealthy ranchman, her ambition soars. Camby plans to discourage the newcomer, and Davis finds when he proposes to her father, refusing to dispose of his property to him, that Camby's daughter has no longer any use for him. He is reluctant, however, to renew his attentions to Beth, as she is crude, with very little education. Jackson is caught on Camby's land, and in the fight which ensues Camby is killed. Jackson, vindictive toward Davis, manages to saddle him with the appearance of having committed the crime, and Camby's cowboys take the law into their hands. Beth overhears the plot and rides to Davis' cabin in time to warn him. When their ammunition is nearly exhausted, she, unknown to him, disguises herself in a suit of his clothes, and, running from the house, leaps on his horse and rides off down the trail, the posse in hot pursuit. She is wounded. But, meanwhile, her father has been captured by the sheriff. Fatally hurt, he clears Davis of the crime. And the young man then realizes that Beth is worth a dozen Ruth Cambys.

There's also a Keystone and a pippin of a laugh and mirth-producer; it's title is "Dizzy Joe's Career," and your laughter will be spontaneous at this clever farce comedy.

"Dash, Love and Splash" is a Keystone comedy, and another of those real funny productions, by the funniest, most mirthful artists of the movie world. A great show; don't miss it.

"THE SHEPHERD OF THE HILLS"

Harold Bell Wright, who is said to be the most popular of the younger American novelists, with the assistance of Elsbery W. Reynolds, has made a dramatization of his most widely read novel, "The Shepherd of the Hills," and its second presentation in this city will take place at the Opera house for an engagement of one performance Monday evening, October 26.

Mr. Wright is a man with a mission and a message; he is a story teller, and when the story ends we begin a better life along the uplift fields—where the light beyond even when the sun went down. We start this journey of "The Higher Trail Among the Hills" because the gifted writer puts into our hearts the benediction of a renewed faith in men and women, a vital love for truth and beauty, and a deathless view in the good outcome among the mysteries. Beyond where our pilgrimage meets the silent shadows. He calls this story a very old story. This is true, in fact, for have not good and bad been in ceaseless conflict since the dawn of human life? Have not toil and love gathered their blossoms and fruit since the time when men and women first learned to weep and sing? The story is old if age comes [illegible] and best material along these lines [illegible] comedy is said to be a succession of "screamis." [illegible] Brein's support this season is [illegible] well-known comedians, [illegible] Harry Van Fossen, [illegible] Barry, [illegible] Willis, Jonathan Haze, [illegible] and Sig. Del[illegible] Pilli, and half a hundred others. [illegible] a large and good orchestra [illegible] direction of Frank Fuhrer.

"OLD JACKSON'S GAL"

is the feature at the Empress today. It's a two-reel Thanhouser, and we can assure you it's a worthwhile picture. It's the story of a western girl's heroism, with Mayre Hall in the leading role. The story:

Jim Jackson is suspected by the ranchers in the surrounding country of being horsethief, but they are unable to secure evidence against him. His very pretty daughter, Beth, is secretly attracted to Bob Davis, a young ranchman, but when he shows that he is interested in Ruth, Camby's daughter, the daughter of a wealthy ranchman, her ambition soars. Camby plans to discourage the newcomer, and Davis finds when he proposes to her father, refusing to dispose of his property to him, that Camby's daughter has no longer any use for him. He is reluctant, however, to renew his attentions to Beth, as she is crude, with very little education. Jackson is caught on Camby's land, and in the fight which ensues Camby is killed. Jackson, vindictive toward Davis, manages to saddle him with the appearance of having committed the crime, and Camby's cowboys take the law into their hands. Beth overhears the plot and rides to Davis' cabin in time to warn him. When their ammunition is nearly exhausted, she, unknown to him, disguises herself in a suit of his clothes, and, running from the house, leaps on his horse and rides off down the trail, the posse in hot pursuit. She is wounded. But, meanwhile, her father has been captured by the sheriff. Fatally hurt, he clears Davis of the crime. And the young man then realizes that Beth is worth a dozen Ruth Cambys.

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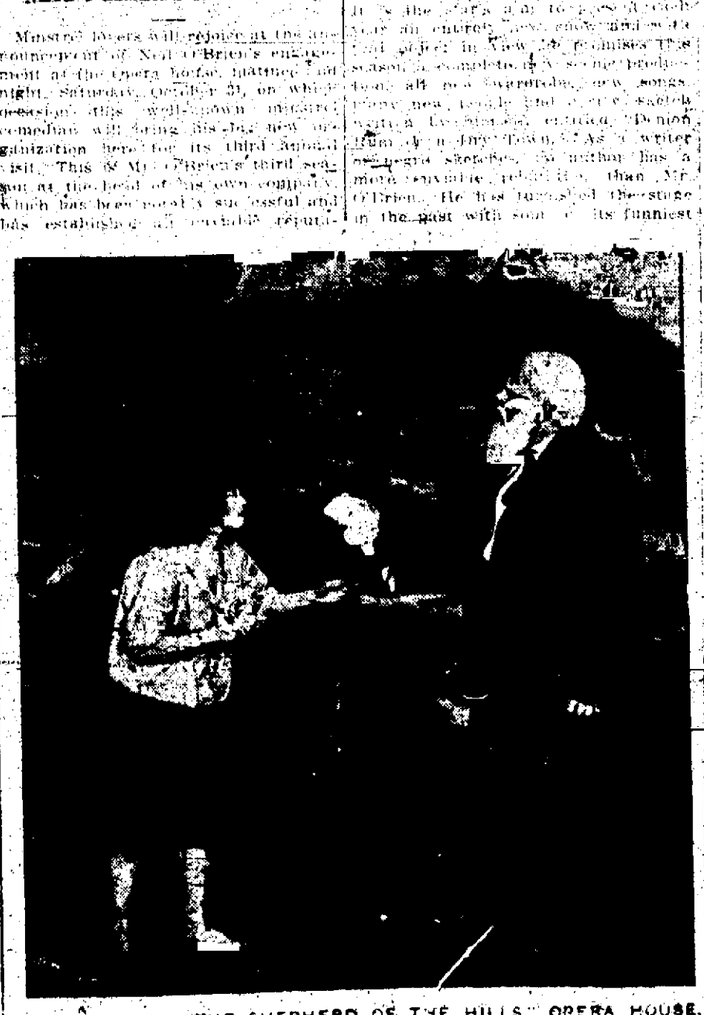
Here is a play worth seeing in this day of multitudinous and insipid drama. Here is a plot. The movement is ever onward—there are no retrograde and meaningless eddies in this stream of happenings. The current of events seizes you and takes you on and on, and when the end comes you are glad and sorrowful—glad because so good a play ends as it does, sorrowful because it ends so soon.



A SCENE FROM "THE SHEPHERD OF THE HILLS," OPERA HOUSE, MONDAY EVENING.

REFUGEES FROM ANTWERP ARE REPORTED RETURNING

BERLIN, Oct. 23, via wireless.—According to information given out in Berlin today, the number of Belgians returning to Antwerp is increasing as a result of the good treatment accorded them by the German authorities in possession of the city.

ALWAYS RELIABLE AND UP TO THE MINUTE

THE DAY'S HAPPENINGS IN SPORT CIRCLES

NEWS FROM EVERY CORNER OF THE WORLD

Edited for THE GAZETTE by T. W. Ross

FEDERAL LEAGUE SPURNS PEACE OFFERS | SPRINGS GRID TEAMS INACTIVE TODAY

ALL STORIES OF DEALS WITH O. B. ARE DENIED

Gilmore Says That All Offers of Conciliation Are Untrue; Chicago and Yankee Frameup Off

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The annual meeting of the Federal baseball league which opened in this city today failed to develop any signs of the much discussed peace pact with organized baseball. The independent association, during a long session behind closed doors, elected officers for the ensuing year, listened to various reports from the clubs composing the circuit, and then adjourned with the announcement that the meeting will be continued tomorrow morning.

As if to impress the older league with the idea that the Federals had come to stay, James A. Gilmore was reelected president for a term of five years. In addition, he was selected to serve as treasurer for a similar period, succeeding J. A. George. Robert B. Ward, president of the Brooklyn Federals, was elected vice president and Lloyd Rickert secretary, each for a term of one year.

President Gilmore stated that the reports of all the clubs as read at the meeting showed that the league was in a satisfactory financial condition, and that the sentiment of the club owners was unanimously in favor of continuing the organization along the lines originally laid out a year ago. He denied that any initiative had been taken by the Federals looking toward peace with the National and American league, or that changes in the present circuit had been discussed at the meeting.

"Harmony Is Keynote."

Gilmore added that there was no truth in the report that the Ward brothers of this city were negotiating for the purchase of the New York Americans, or that Charles Weeghman was about to buy a controlling interest in the Chicago Nationals. Harmony and satisfaction with the 1914 season and the prospects for next year were the keynotes of the meeting, it was said.

There was a ring of defiance in the talk of various officers and club owners of the league. President Gilmore said no overtures toward peace had been suggested at the meeting, either by the Federals or the older leagues. Twelve players who finished the season with organized baseball have signed Federal league contracts for 1915 and six or eight more are expected to enter the new league within a short time, according to Gilmore. He said that the league had failed to secure Tesreau, Burns and Fletcher of the New York Nationals as had been hoped, because each was bound by a three-year contract.

Deny Many Stories.

Although the Federal league magnates refused to discuss various reports regarding the future plans of the individual clubs of the league, there were several rumors which were given credence by those who followed the meeting in an unofficial capacity. Chief of these was a report that the Wards would place a Federal club on Manhattan Island in case organized baseball refused to recognize the independents. Another was that a rearrangement of the circuit would be made, eliminating several of the long jumps and unprofitable cities now included in the organization.

Weeghman denied that he had discussed the purchase of the Chicago Nationals in Cincinnati before coming to this city for the annual meeting. He said his talk with Heermann was regarding the disposition of the third club in Chicago in case a settlement of the difficulties between the old and new leagues was reached. According to Weeghman he explained to Heermann that the Chicago Federals had come to stay and since that city could not support three clubs he desired to know what arrangement would be made should a peace compact be agreed upon. He refused to give the reply of the chairman of the national commission.

Dundee's Speed Too Much for Ritchie

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—Ex-Lightweight Champion Willie Ritchie of San Francisco and Johnny Dundee of New York fought a four-round draw here tonight. It was Ritchie's first ring encounter since he lost his title to Freddie Welsh.

Although Ritchie outweighed Dundee at least 10 pounds, the latter's dazzling speed bewildered him in almost every round, causing him to miss his right cross repeatedly.

AMERICANS, 10; NATIONALS, 3

MISSOULA, Mont., Oct. 23.—The American league all-stars defeated the National leaguers 10 to 3 in the exhibition game played at Hamilton today. Pitcher James of the St. Louis Americans had the better of Jeff Tesreau, slab artist for the Nationals, in keeping his hits scattered.

FOOTBALL RESULTS

At Fort Worth—Haskell Indians, 10; Texas A. & M., 0.

PRINCETON TO MEET DARTMOUTH TODAY; OTHERS FACE SPIRITED

Eastern Gridirons Will Pass Many Good Battles This P. M.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The approach of the crucial period in eastern football is indicated by the increasing importance of the week-end games. Three of the so-called big five teams face opponents tomorrow with little better than an even chance of victory.

Dartmouth will play Princeton in the new Palmer Memorial stadium. Princeton's schedule to date has contained nothing but hard games. Dartmouth is more or less of an unknown quality.

Almost as much interest attaches to the Yale-Washington and Jefferson game to be played at New Haven. In view of the battle Washington and Jefferson put up against Harvard, the outcome of the game with Yale will be awaited with interest and the result used as a basis of comparison of the work of the two teams which play the most important contest of the eastern season at New Haven on November 21.

At Philadelphia the Carlisle Indians will meet the University of Pennsylvania and another close contest is predicted.

Harvard will face Pennsylvania State with several regulars missing from the team. The game between Brown and Cornell in this city is expected to develop some spectacular open play.

The leading games to be played on eastern gridirons tomorrow with the 1913 scores where the same college teams met last season, are appended:

Dartmouth at Princeton, 6-0.
Washington and Jefferson at Yale, nothing-nothing.
Carlisle at Pennsylvania, 7-7.
Pennsylvania State at Harvard, 0-29.
Michigan at Syracuse, 48-7.
Holy Cross at Army, no meet.
Western Reserve at Navy, no meet.
Georgetown at Pittsburg, no meet.
Amherst at Wesleyan, 0-9.
Williams at Trinity, no meet.
Vermont at Colgate, no meet.
Villanova at Lafayette, no meet.
Ursinus at Swarthmore, 3-6.
Muhlenburg at Lehigh, 0-7.
Brown vs. Cornell at New York city, no meet.
Rutgers vs. Tufts at Newark, N. J., no meet.

BASEBALL IS KING AND NOTHING CAN PUT CRIMP IN IT

Public Still Worships Men Who Can Furnish the Thrills

By GEORGE E. M'LINN

Baseball is king! Long live the king! When the Federal league last spring announced that it intended to smash the big league monopoly held by the American and National organizations, there was much weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth. "Good night, baseball!" shrieked the croakers, the pessimists. And when the Feds induced a number of good players to jump to the new league for higher salaries, the calamity howlers pointed out the probability that the national pastime was ruined financially and artistically.

Well, the king of outdoor sports still rules, doesn't it? Of course, the game may have suffered financially—it is a cinch that some of the magnates did. A third big league may be more than America can support. However, all that is a question which may be discussed from a dozen or so angles. The fan himself, bless him, is not a bit interested in the financial side of it, except to be able to pay the quarters, halves and dollars necessary to see the battles of the diamond.

The Players Interest Him.

The fan—and by that is meant 99 per cent of the baseball-supporting public—is interested solely in the playing end of the game. He wants to see Cobb deliver the base hits, Collins make the dazzling stops, Speaker throw out a runner at the plate, Alexander baffle the heavy hitters, Cravath slam the ball into the bleachers and Wagner show how an awkward man can be the personification of grace. And, more important, he wants to see a contest—a fight to a finish, in which victory is uncertain to the end.

When the Federal league began to raid organized baseball, the croakers said the artistic side of the game had been ruined. True enough, the Phillies were the only big league club positively "wrecked." But others lost star players, and the distressing feature, it was pointed out, was the probability that none of the great players would perform as of yore with the stacks of money in the "outlaw camp" before his eyes all the time.

Now, Mr. Fan, did the baseball war affect the artistic side of the game? Was there less hitting, weaker pitching, inferior base running? Taking the major league clubs as a whole, we think not. In fact, a careful perusal of the unofficial records for the 1914 season fails to indicate any great difference.

Statistics don't always mean much in baseball. It was a fact that this season the pennant-winning clubs were almost barren of individual title holders. It is machine play which lands flags. It is not necessary to expend any time or space repeating what all the fans know about the superiority of team work over individual prowess.

And yet—and this is no less an assured fact—the fans go to the ball games largely to see the individual feats. Ty Cobb always attracts big crowds. "Honus" Wagner has meant thousands of dollars to the magnates; "Homerun" Baker and his big bat have been a magnet in all the American league cities. It is only necessary to announce that Walter Johnson will pitch for Washington and the turnstiles spin merrily.

The Pitching End of It.

It was the great pitchers who listened to the financial talk of the "reds" with the greatest amount of interest. The baby league grabbed a number of stars; others were supposed to be dickering with them, and consequently not flinging the ball up to the mark. Again, the records do not show that there was a falling off in the twirling department.

Walter Johnson, of course, is the king of big league flingers. In 1913 he was victorious 36 times and lost only seven starts. The Senator did not maintain that dizzy pace, but he did win 28 games this year. Last season Johnson fanned 243 batsmen; this year he struck out 221. Although he did not show the same mastery over the batsmen, Walter certainly did enough to indicate that he was not affected greatly by the uncertainties of the baseball year.

The real leader of the pitchers this season was Chief Bender, who won 47 games and lost only three. His record, however, was due to a careful and studied campaign with just enough work and not too much.

Mathewson was the virtual champion hurler of the National league in 1913, with 25 victories and 11 defeats—that is, his all-around work was best. This season the honors go to "Bill" James, the Boston flinger, who captured 26 games and lost only seven, and otherwise showed great skill on the mound. Last season Tom Seaton, who was with the Phillies, won the greatest number of games, or 27. He also led in strikeouts, with 168. In 1914, Alexander the Great wore Seaton's mantle. Alex won 27 games and fanned 208 opponents.

As a matter of fact, any difference in the pitching statistics is not in any way to be attributed to the Federal league or the baseball war. There were just as many good pitchers in both leagues this year as there were last; some youngsters were developed who may perform wonders in the coming campaigns.

Brainy catchers, who possess good arms and are mechanically proficient—are hard to find. Their work, also, does not show in the figures. But the big leagues still have a close set of backstops. Schalk, Killifer, Eddie Burns, Wingo—there are four youngsters who are making a name for themselves. Archer, Dooin, Lapp and other veterans continue to perform up to their standard. In catching there surely has been no noticeable difference because of the so-called unsettled condition of baseball.

Honestly, now, is it not a fact that the calamity howls about baseball were unnecessary? Figures show that baseball still has the stars, the men who can hit, run bases and pitch just a little better than the majority of their fellows. But the records do not show that they obtained any great advantage because of the trouble, which was largely between the magnates, and did not affect the players.

Statistically speaking, baseball is the same national game with its big league masters. And so long as the game can thrill the fans, it will last, if the magnates want it to last.

Today's Football All Over U. S.

Albright vs. St. Marys at Emmitsburg.
Balto. C. C. vs. St. Johns R., at Annapolis.
Bucknell vs. Susquehanna, at Lewisburg.
Bowdoin vs. Colby, at Brunswick.
Carleton vs. Grinnell, at Grinnell.
Coe vs. Leander Clark, at Toledo, Ia.
Cornell vs. Brown, at polo grounds, New York.
Fordham vs. R. I. State, at Fordham.
F. and M. vs. Dickinson, at Lancaster.
Georgetown vs. Pittsburg, at Pittsburg.
Gettysburg vs. Lebanon Valley, at Gettysburg.
Grove City vs. Carnegie Tech., at Pittsburg.
Hamilton vs. Hobart, at Geneva.
Hanover vs. Butler, at Indianapolis.
Hanover vs. Penn. State, at Cambridge.
Haverford vs. Stevens Institute, at Haverford.
Heidelberg vs. Muskingum, at Tiffin, O.
Johns Hopkins vs. Maryland Aggies, at Baltimore.
Lafayette vs. Villanova, at Easton.
Lawrence vs. Oshkosh Normal, at Appleton.
Lehigh vs. Muhlenberg, at South Bethlehem.
Marquette vs. Ripon, at Milwaukee.
Marshall vs. Ohio Northern, at Hunt.
Miami vs. Mt. Union, at Alliance, O.
Mississippi Aggies vs. Alabama Poly., at Birmingham.
Mun. University of Akron vs. Kenyon, at Akron, O.
N. H. State vs. Boston, at Durham.
Northwestern College vs. Beloit, at Beloit.
N. Y. University vs. Pennsylvania Poly., at New York.
Ohio University vs. Wittenberg, at Springfield, O.
Ohio Western vs. Oberlin, at Oberlin, O.
Otterbein vs. Denison, at Westerville.
Pennsylvania Mil. College vs. Delaware, at Chester.
Princeton vs. Dartmouth, at Princeton.
Rutgers vs. Tufts, at Newark, N. J.
State University of Kentucky vs. Earlham, at Lexington.
St. Louis University vs. Louisville, at St. Louis.
Swarthmore vs. Ursinus, at Swarthmore.
Union vs. Worcester Tech., at Schenectady, N. Y.
U. S. Military Academy vs. Holy Cross, at West Point, N. Y.
U. S. Naval Academy vs. Western Reserve, at Annapolis.
Uuniversity of Alabama vs. Tennessee, at Knoxville.
University of Arizona vs. Phoenix Indians, at Tucson.
University of Arkansas vs. Missouri Mines, at Fayetteville.
University of Chicago vs. Purdue, at Chicago.
University of Florida vs. University of South, at Sewanee.
University of Minnesota vs. University of Iowa, at Minneapolis.
University of Idaho vs. University of Oregon, at Moscow.
University of Illinois vs. Northwestern University, at Evanston.
University of Kansas vs. Kansas Aggies, at Lawrence.
University of Maine vs. Bates, at Lewiston.
University of Michigan vs. Syracuse, at Syracuse.
University of Mississippi vs. Mississippi College, at Jackson.
University of Missouri vs. Iowa State, at Ames.
University of Nebraska vs. Michigan Aggies, at Lincoln.
University of North Carolina vs. Vanderbilt, at Nashville.
University of North Dakota vs. St. Thomas, at St. Paul.
University of Pennsylvania vs. Carlisle, at Philadelphia.
University of Rochester vs. Allegheny, at Rochester.
University of South Carolina vs. Newberry, at Columbia.
University of South Dakota vs. Notre Dame, at Sioux Falls.
University of Texas vs. Oklahoma, at Dallas.
University of Utah vs. Colorado Mines, at Denver.
University of Virginia vs. Georgia, at Charlottesville.
University of Vermont vs. Colgate, at Hamilton.
University of Washington vs. Whitman, at Seattle.
University of Wisconsin vs. Ohio State, at Columbus.
University of Wyoming vs. Colorado Aggies, at Laramie.
Wabash vs. Franklin, at Crawfordsville, Ind.
Washburn vs. Emporia, at Topeka, Kan.
Washington and Lee vs. Forest, at Lexington.
Wesleyan vs. Amherst, at Middletown, Conn.
Wooster vs. Case, at Cleveland, O.
Yale vs. Washington and Jefferson, at New Haven.

INNOCENT BYSTANDER

Here's something for South Denver to investigate. In an evening paper there is the name and picture of Lendrum, who is alleged to be playing end for the Terrors. As Mr. Lendrum is playing with the C. C. freshmen, his dual existence should be probed.

TODAY WILL CRUSH CHAMPIONSHIP HOPES THROUGHOUT WEST

Chicago vs. Perdue Is Biggest of Battles; Illinois vs. Northwestern

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Tomorrow's midwestern football program with last year's scores:

At Iowa City—Minnesota (—) vs. Iowa (—).

At Sioux Falls—Notre Dame (21) vs. South Dakota (7).

At Chicago—Purdue (0) vs. Chicago (6).

At Evanston—Illinois (37) vs. Northwestern (6).

At Lincoln—Michigan Aggies (—) vs. Nebraska (—).

At Columbus—Wisconsin (12) vs. Ohio State (6).

At Ames—Missouri (21) vs. Ames (13).

At Lawrence—Kansas Aggies (0) vs. Kansas (13).

At least four games involving claims to championship honors are on the card in the central states and on them it is likely the leaders will see their strongest lineups and their deepest strategy.

The possibility of the rugby pass when adapted to modern American football as shown in Yale's defeat of Notre Dame last Saturday, may be further revealed when the latter eleven clashes tomorrow with South Dakota at Sioux Falls. On performances the South Dakotans should furnish Notre Dame with something less of a battle than they gave last year.

The meeting between the Michigan Aggies and Nebraska at Lincoln will be fraught with interest. Last year these teams went through the season undefeated and each laid claim, with strong basis to the "eastern championship."

Chicago-Purdue Hard.

Two games decisive in their nature will be played in the race for big nine honors. Chicago's hope for another clear title depends on its beating Purdue, probably the strongest opponent yet to face the Maroons, while in its contest with Iowa, Minnesota should give critics a chance to estimate its championship possibilities. Illinois expects little trouble with Northwestern. Neither the Illini nor Wisconsin should be forced to unveil pinch tactics.

Two games destined to show the status of Missouri valley affairs are on the program. Kansas tackles an old rival in the Manhattan Aggies and Missouri meets Ames. The Jayhawkers so far have made the best showing of this quartet and on form should down the Aggies. With defeats by Rolla and Oklahoma in its record, Missouri to win from the aggressive Ames eleven must have improved rapidly.

Minus Hughitt, the star quarter, Michigan begins its eastern campaign, playing the strong Syracuse eleven. Coming out of the grueling Aggies contest and with the Harvard game only a week away, the Wolverines face a difficult problem in the contest with the York state Methodists.

TWO GAMES ON WET FIELDS THIS P. M.

Utah-Mines Game at Denver Principal Conference Attraction

But two games are scheduled for today in the Rocky mountain conference. The University of Utah eleven will play the Colorado School of Mines team in Denver and the Colorado Aggies will journey to Laramie for a contest with the University of Wyoming team. The Colorado university and Colorado college elevens are resting this week preparatory to their annual clash at Colorado Springs on the following Saturday and the Denver university players are engaged in practicing offensive tactics by which they hope to battle their way to the conference championship this year.

Advices from Salt Lake City are to the effect that the Mormon team is by no means as weak as last Saturday's score with the Tigers would indicate. The Miners therefore, are prepared to meet strong opposition. Utah's team arrived in Denver today.

The Colorado Farmers are said to be in good trim for their Laramie game. All conference players came through Saturday's contests in good shape, it is said and there have been no serious injuries this year.

Losers Not Counted Out.

All games thus far this year are regarded by close followers of sport as being merely preliminary and do not necessarily point to the complete elimination of those who have been defeated. The Utah team is said to be full of possibilities and the inexperience of the Colorado Agricultural college team is being rapidly overcome. They have been undergoing hard practice this week, particularly at passing and punting, where weakness developed last week.

The Wyoming Cowboys are nothing daunted by their defeat by the Miners last week. Certain shifts have been made in the lineup and the fact that they will play on their own field for the first time this year will give them an added advantage.

Students at Colorado university breathed a sigh of relief when the varsity eleven came through Saturday's contest unscathed. The possibility of losing even one or two of the regulars this year has been the chief fear at Boulder since the squad is smaller than usual and the amount of good material is limited.

An innovation that found favor with spectators at Saturday's games is the numbering of each player. In this manner the spectators not personally acquainted with the gridiron warriors are able to follow the game more closely and learn the identity and position of each as attention is attracted by a sprint, punt or tackle.

TERROR-SOUTH DENVER GAME CALLED OFF BECAUSE OF WEATHER CONDITIONS

Washburn Field Ankle-Deep in Mud; Game Will Probably Be Played Here Nov. 21; Teams Anxious to Get Together

The game scheduled for today between the Terrors and South Denver high school was called off last night, owing to the weather conditions and the fact that Washburn field is ankle deep with mud. South Denver was notified of conditions here and it is probable that the game will be staged here on November 21, as both teams are anxious to play to decide the state title proposition. No game has been arranged for next Saturday for the Terrors.

The Terrors were unable to practice last night and held a short indoor drill in the High school gymnasium. The men are all in good condition and were anxious to play, mud or no mud, but conditions were so adverse to good football and a good crowd to help pay expenses that it was found impossible to play the game.

Weight statistics of the Terrors this year are interesting. The team will average 180 pounds, and if it wasn't for the light ends and quarterback, would tip the scale as high as the Tigers. One feature of the Terrors' play this fall has been the kicking. Both Gray and O. Richardson have been booting the ball with a vengeance, Richardson being especially good on placement work.

TIGERS WORK OUT IN SNOW AND EXPECT TO KEEP PLUGGING OUTDOORS DESPITE WEATHER

Freshmen Suffer From Chills and Scrimmage Abandoned; Weather Is Real Setback

A nasty snow storm failed to daunt the Tigers yesterday and the C. C. warriors spent the afternoon on the campus until dark, going through their paces. However, they went through their tricks alone, as the freshman players failed to show up and the only scrimmage that the Tigers could get was with the few second string men. Weather conditions did not dampen the spirit of the players as much as their suits and they went through the signal drill with plenty of pepper and snap. The new formations given out this week are being learned rapidly. Football spies were certainly not in evidence yesterday and the practice was just as secret as if it had been staged in a vault.

But the weather jinx is nothing very funny for Coach Rathgeb and his team. Playing on the slippery grass, generally pretty wet, the play of the team naturally is slowed up to a great extent and this certainly is not weather for conditioning a team. If the weather clears by Monday and Washburn field is dried off, the team will suffer no ill-effects from the hampered practice, but if it extends far into next week then there will be something to consider. Coach Rathgeb is determined to make the best of conditions, however, and will have his men out every day. They will be out this afternoon, rain or shine, for drill on the campus lawn. This preparation for the Boulder game is a serious proposition.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

THE FRANKLIN CALENDAR

OCTOBER 24.

We have no philosophical news here at present, except that a bank proved by a steam engine town itself against tide in city River, and it is apprehended the construction may be so simplified and improved as to become generally useful.

(Philadelphia letter on Franklin's steamboat, to Dr. John Fothergill, 1788.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Forecast: Colorado: Rain or snow Saturday, Sunday; fair; warmer.

The following meteorological record is furnished by the Colorado Springs weather bureau for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m.:

Temperature at 6 a. m.	39
Temperature at 12 m.	36
Temperature at 6 p. m.	35
Maximum temperature	58
Minimum temperature	32
Mean temperature	42
Max. bar. pressure, inches	24.37
Min. bar. pressure, inches	24.22
Mean velocity of wind per hour	15
Max. velocity of wind per hour	24
Relative humidity at noon	34
Dew point at noon	22
Precipitation in inches	.16

CITY BRIEFS

CHINA LILY BULBS. China Jim's. Adv.

IF YOU doubt "RADION," try it at our expense. 16 W. Vermijo. Adv.

ROSES, all colors, 35c per doz., Saturday only, at The Pikes Peak Floral Co., 104 N. Tejon St. Phones Main 899 and 28. Adv.

"ARE UNITARIANS INFIDELS?"—"The Facts," Rev. Thomas Robjent preaches Sunday morning, 11 o'clock, at All Souls church. Adv.

CIRCULAR LETTER—A circular letter to all members of the Chamber of Commerce will be issued the first of the week, calling attention to the better roads initiated bill and urging them to give it due consideration.

UNCLAIMED LETTER—A letter addressed to Mrs. E. A. Rothmier, care Business Men's association, Colorado Springs, is being held at the Chamber of Commerce for its owner.

DIVIDEND PAID—Checks for the regular quarterly dividend of the Vindicator Gold Mining company will be mailed to stockholders today. The total amount to be paid is $45,000.

AUTO CLUB MEETS—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Colorado Springs Automobile club Monday morning at 11 o'clock at the Chamber of Commerce, the initiated better roads bill will be discussed.

K. C. INVITATION—An invitation from the Kansas City Commercial club to attend the opening of the new union station in that city was received yesterday by Secretary Henderson of the Chamber of Commerce.

THE Woman's auxiliary First Baptist church will hold an all-day bazaar and home-cooked food sale at the church, Klowe and Weber, Saturday, Oct. 24th. An "a la carte" luncheon will be served from 11:30 to 1:30. Adv.

FREE LECTURE—A free lecture on Christian Science will be given at the Burns theater Sunday evening, November 1, under the auspices of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of this city. The speaker will be Clarence W. Chadwick, C. S. B., of Omaha.

WILCOX TO PREACH—The Rev. C. B. Wilcox of Denver, formerly pastor of the First M. E. church of this city, will occupy the pulpit at the church here tomorrow morning and evening. He also will lead the Epworth league meeting at 6:15 o'clock tomorrow evening.

DELEGATES WANTED—Five delegates from the Chamber of Commerce have been invited to attend the fourth annual meeting of the American roads congress, Atlanta, Ga., November 9-14. Any persons intending to go south at that time are requested to report to Secretary Henderson at the association and receive credentials as a delegate.

Lenses ground, glasses fitted. Crook Optical Parlors, First National bank. Phone 1044. Adv.

Figs is figs, but JOHNSTON'S is the best candy. Adv.

WHAT THE PRESS AGENTS SAY

Cupid in Flowerland For Benefit Elks' Charity Fund at the Burns Theater Tonight

YAMA YAMAS, IN "CUPID IN FLOWERLAND," AT THE BURNS THEATER TOMORROW.

With the finish of the final rehearsals, added numbers, the famous cabaret scene, and sponsored by Colorado Springs lodge No. 309 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, "Cupid in Flowerland" is to be given at the Burns Saturday night. The play is one of the prettiest ever given in this city. The proceeds are to be devoted to the charity fund. The cast of scenic treats. The numbers of dancing and have been a daily grind for the committee of Elks who have the affair in charge, and it is expected that all lovers of good music and music realizing that the efforts of charity will be shown to advantage should be encouraged for reserved seats advanced by their efforts. Seats are selling at the Burns at present.

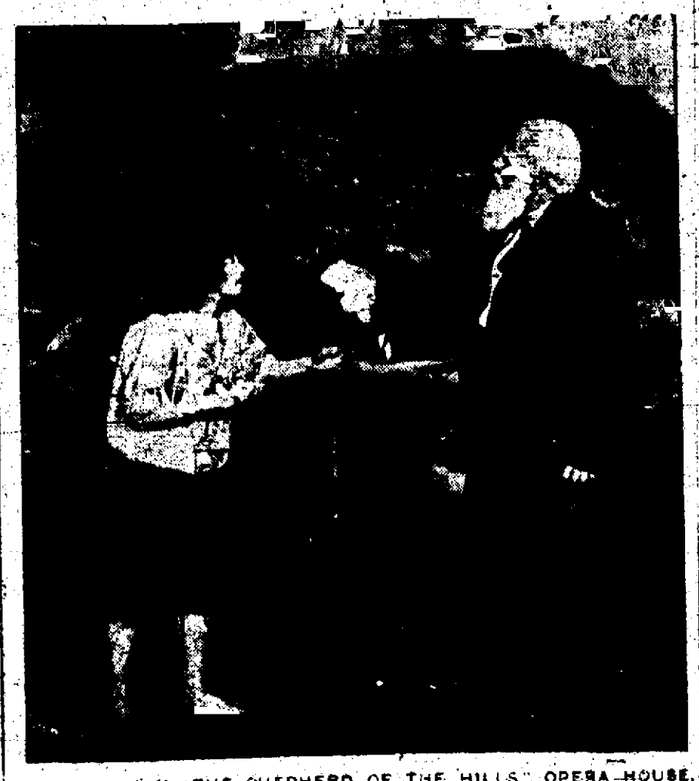
DR. EMILE REYMOND, THE FRENCH AVIATOR, KILLED

PARIS, Oct. 23.—France has lost on the battlefield one of her best known amateur aviators. Dr. Emile Reymond, president of the national aviation commission and a member of the French senate.

LEX NEAL
Singing and Dancing Comedian, Opera House Vaudeville Next Week.

NEIL O'BRIEN'S MINSTRELS

Minstrel lovers will rejoice at the announcement of Neil O'Brien's engagement at the Opera house matinee and night, Saturday, October 31, on which occasion this well-known minstrel comedian will bring his big new organization here for its third annual visit. This is Mr. O'Brien's third season at the head of his own company, which has been notably successful and has established an enviable reputation for clean and up-to-date fun. It is the star's aim to present each season an entirely new show, and with this object in view he promises this season a complete new show. Production, all new wardrobe, new songs, many new jokes and a new sketch with a big chorus, entitled "Dominick or a Day Down." As a writer of negro sketches, no author has a more enviable reputation than Mr. O'Brien. He has furnished the stage in the past with some of its funniest



A SCENE FROM "THE SHEPHERD OF THE HILLS," OPERA HOUSE, MONDAY EVENING.

"OLD JACKSON'S GAL"

is the feature at the Empress today. It's a two-reel Thanhouser, and we can say of it that it's a worth-while picture. It's the story of a western girl's heroism. Miss Marie Hall in the leading role. The story:

Jim Jackson is suspected by the ranchers of the surrounding country of being a cattle thief, but they are unable to secure evidence against him. His only pretty daughter, Beth, is engaged to Bob Davis, a young ranchman, but when he shows that he is interested in Ruth Cambly, the manager of a wealthy ranchman, her admiration cools. Cambly tries to discourage the newcomer, and Davis finds when he proposes to her father, refusing to dispose of his property to him, that Cambly's daughter has no longer any use for him. He is reluctant, however, to renew his attentions to Beth as she is engaged with very little education. Cambly is caught on Cambly's land and in the fight which ensues Cambly is killed. Jackson, vindictive toward Davis, manages to saddle him with the appearance of having committed the crime, and Cambly's cowboys take the law into their hands. Beth overhears the plot and rides to Davis' cabin in time to warn him. When their ammunition is nearly exhausted she undertakes to drive disguises herself in a suit of his clothes and, running from the house, leaps on his horse and rides off down the trail, the posse in hot pursuit. She is wounded. But, meanwhile, her father has been captured by the sheriff. Finally here, he clears Davis of the crime. And the young man then realizes that Beth is worth a dozen Ruth Cambys.

There's also a Keystone and a pippin of a laugh and mirth-producer; it's title is "Dizzy Joe's Career," and your laughter will be spontaneous in this clever farce comedy.

"Dash, Love and Splash" is a Keystone comedy and another of those real funny productions by the funniest, most mirthful artists of the movie world. A great show—don't miss it.

"THE SHEPHERD OF THE HILLS"

Harold Bell Wright, who is said to be the most popular of the younger American novelists, with the assistance of Elsbery W. Reynolds, has made a dramatization of his most widely read novel, "The Shepherd of the Hills," and its second presentation in this city will take place at the Opera house for an engagement of one performance Monday evening, October 26.

Mr. Wright is a man with a mission and a message—he is a story teller, and when the story ends we begin a better life along the sunlit fields—where the light lingers even when the sun went down. We start this journey of "The Higher Trail Among the Hills" because the gifted writer sets into our hearts the benediction of a renewed faith in men and women, a vital love for truth and beauty, and a deathless hope in the good outcome among the primitive hill-folk, where our pilgrimway meets homing shadows. He calls his story a very old story. This is true, indeed, for have not good and bad been in ceaseless conflict since the dawn of human life? Have not toil and love gathered their blossoms and fruit since the time when men and women first learned to weep and sing? The story is old if age comes with the portrayal of the elemental and eternal forces of our human world, but it is new—wonderfully fresh and sweet with the morning light and dew of virgin hills and valleys—for these age-long forces of the soul find expression in the characters to whom we have never been introduced until now. Yet these people of the Ozarks are real flesh-and-blood folk; some, it is true, reach the heroic; still we feel in them the throb of kinship to all who live outside their almost enchanted land.

Here is a play worth seeing in this day of multitudinous and insipid drama. Here is a plot. The movement is ever onward—there are no retrograde and meaningless eddies in this stream of happenings. The current of events seizes you and takes you on and on, and when the end comes you are glad and sorrowful—glad because so good a play ends as it does, sorrowful because it ends so soon.

REFUGEES FROM ANTWERP ARE REPORTED RETURNING

BERLIN, Oct. 23, via wireless.—According to information given out in Berlin today, the number of Belgians returning to Antwerp is increasing as a result of the good treatment accorded them by the German authorities in possession of the city.

ALWAYS RELIABLE AND UP TO THE MINUTE

THE DAY'S HAPPENINGS IN SPORT CIRCLES

NEWS FROM EVERY CORNER OF THE WORLD

Edited for THE GAZETTE by T. W. Ross

FEDERAL LEAGUE SPURNS PEACE OFFERS | SPRINGS GRID TEAMS INACTIVE TODAY

ALL STORIES OF DEALS WITH O. K. ARE DENIED

Gilmore Says That All Offers of Conciliation Are Untrue; Chicago and Yankee Frameup Off

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The annual meeting of the Federal baseball league which opened in this city today failed to develop any signs of the much discussed peace pact with organized baseball. The independent association, during a long session behind closed doors, elected officers for the ensuing year, listened to various reports from the clubs composing the circuit, and then adjourned with the announcement that the meeting will be continued tomorrow morning.

As if to impress the older league with the idea that the Federals had come to stay, James A. Gilmore was reelected president for a term of five years. In addition, he was selected to serve as treasurer for a similar period, succeeding J. A. George. Robert B. Ward, president of the Brooklyn Federals, was elected vice president and Lloyd Rickert secretary, each for a term of one year.

President Gilmore stated that the reports of all the clubs as read at the meeting showed that the league was in a satisfactory financial condition, and that the sentiment of the club owners was unanimously in favor of continuing the organization along the lines originally laid out a year ago. He denied that any initiative had been taken by the Federals looking toward peace with the National and American league, or that changes in the present circuit had been discussed at the meeting.

"Harmony Is Keynote."

Gilmore added that there was no truth in the report that the Ward brothers of this city were negotiating for the purchase of the New York Americans, or that Charles Weeghman was about to buy a controlling interest in the Chicago Nationals. Harmony and satisfaction with the 1914 season and the prospects for next year were the keynotes of the meeting, it was said.

There was a ring of defiance in the talk of various officers and club owners of the league. President Gilmore said no overtures toward peace had been suggested at the meeting, either by the Federals or the older leagues. Twelve players who finished the season with organized baseball have signed Federal league contracts for 1915 and six or eight more are expected to enter the new league within a short time, according to Gilmore. He said that the league had failed to secure Tesreau, Burns and Fletcher of the New York Nationals as had been hoped, because each was bound by a three-year contract.

Deny Many Stories.

Although the Federal league magnates refused to discuss various reports regarding the future plans of the individual clubs of the league, there were several rumors which were given credence by those who followed the meeting in an unofficial capacity. Chief of these was a report that the Wards would place a Federal club on Manhattan island in case organized baseball refused to recognize the independents. Another was that a rearrangement of the circuit would be made, eliminating several of the long jumps and unprofitable cities now included in the organization.

Weeghman denied that he had discussed the purchase of the Chicago Nationals in Cincinnati before coming to this city for the annual meeting. He said his talk with Herrmann was regarding the disposition of the third club in Chicago in case a settlement of the difficulties between the old and new leagues was reached. According to Weeghman he explained to Herrmann that the Chicago Federals had come to stay and since that city could not support three clubs he desired to know what arrangement would be made should a peace compact be agreed upon. He refused to give the reply of the chairman of the national commission.

Dundee's Speed Too Much for Ritchie

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—Ex-Lightweight Champion Willie Ritchie of San Francisco and Johnny Dundee of New York fought a four-round draw here tonight. It was Ritchie's first ring encounter since he lost his title to Freddie Welsh.

Although Ritchie outweighed Dundee at least 10 pounds, the latter's dazzling speed bewildered him in almost every round, causing him to miss his right cross repeatedly.

AMERICANS, 10; NATIONALS, 3

MISSOULA, Mont., Oct. 23.—The American league all-stars defeated the National leaguers 10 to 8 in the exhibition game played at Hamilton today. Pitcher James of the St. Louis Americans shad the better of Jeff Tesreau, slab artist for the Nationals, in keeping his hits scattered.

FOOTBALL RESULTS

At Fort Worth—Haskell Indians, 10; Texas A. & M., 6.

PRINCETON TO MEET DARTMOUTH TODAY; OTHERS FACE SPEED

Eastern Gridirons Will See Many Good Battles This P. M.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The approach of the crucial period in eastern football is indicated by the increasing importance of the week-end games. Three of the so-called big five teams face opponents tomorrow with little better than an even chance of victory.

Dartmouth will play Princeton in the new Palmer Memorial stadium. Princeton's schedule to date has contained nothing but hard games. Dartmouth is more or less of an unknown quality.

Almost as much interest attaches to the Yale-Washington and Jefferson game to be played at New Haven. In view of the battle Washington and Jefferson put up against Harvard, the outcome of the game with Yale will be awaited with interest and the result used as a basis of comparison of the work of the two teams which play the most important contest of the eastern season at New Haven on November 21.

At Philadelphia the Carlisle Indians will meet the University of Pennsylvania and another close contest is predicted.

Harvard will face Pennsylvania State with several regulars missing from the team. The game between Brown and Cornell in this city is expected to develop some spectacular open play.

The leading games to be played on eastern gridirons tomorrow with the 1913 scores where the same college teams met last season, are appended:

Dartmouth at Princeton, 6-0.
Washington and Jefferson at Yale, nothing-nothing.
Carlisle at Pennsylvania, 7-7.
Pennsylvania State at Harvard, 0-29.
Michigan at Syracuse, 43-7.
Holy Cross at Army, no meet.
Western Reserve at Navy, no meet.
Georgetown at Pittsburg, no meet.
Amherst at Wesleyan, 0-9.
Williams at Trinity, no meet.
Vermont at Colgate, no meet.
Villanova at Lafayette, no meet.
Ursinus at Swarthmore, 3-6.
Muhlenburg at Lehigh, 0-7.
Brown vs. Cornell at New York city, no meet.
Rutgers vs. Tufts at Newark, N. J., no meet.

BASEBALL IS KING AND NOTHING CAN PUT CRIMP IN IT

Public Still Worships Men Who Can Furnish the Thrills

By GEORGE E. M'LINN

Baseball is king! Long live the king! When the Federal league last spring announced that it intended to smash the big league monopoly held by the American and National organizations, there was much weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth. "Good night, baseball!" shrieked the croakers, the pessimists. And when the Feds induced a number of good players to jump to the new league for higher salaries, the calamity howlers pointed out the probability that the national pastime was ruined financially and artistically.

Well, the king of outdoor sports still rules, doesn't it? Of course, the game may have suffered financially—it is a cinch that some of the magnates did. A third big league may be more than America can support. However, all that is a question which may be discussed from a dozen or so angles. The fan himself, bless him, is not a bit interested in the financial side of it, except to be able to pay the quarters, halves and dollars necessary to see the battles of the diamond.

The Players Interest Him.

The fan—and by that is meant 99 per cent of the baseball-supporting public—is interested solely in the playing end of the game. He wants to see Cobb deliver the base hits, Collins make the dazzling stops, Speaker throw out a runner at the plate, Alexander baffle the heavy hitters, Cravath slam the ball into the bleachers and Wagner show how an awkward man can be the personification of grace. And, more important, he wants to see a contest—a fight to a finish, in which victory is uncertain to the end.

When the Federal league began to raid organized baseball, the croakers said the artistic side of the game had been ruined. True enough, the Phillies were the only big league club positively "wrecked." But others lost star players, and the distressing feature is, was pointed out, was the probability that none of the great players would perform as of yore with the stacks of money in the "outlaw camp" before his eyes all the time.

Now, Mr. Fan, did the baseball war affect the artistic side of the game? Was there less hitting, weaker pitching, inferior base running? Taking the major league clubs as a whole, we think not. In fact, a careful perusal of the unofficial records for the 1914 season fails to indicate any great difference.

Statistics don't always mean much in baseball. It is a fact that this season the pennant-winning clubs were almost barren of individual title holders. It is machine play which lands flags—it is not necessary to expend any time or space repeating what all the fans know about the superiority of team work over individual prowess.

And yet—and this is no less an assured fact—the fans go to the ball games largely to see the individual feats. "Ty" Cobb always attracts big crowds. "Honus" Wagner has meant thousands of dollars to the magnates; "Homerun" Baker and this big bat have been a magnet in all the American league cities; it is only necessary to announce that Walter Johnson will pitch for Washington and the turnstiles spin merrily.

The Pitching End of It.

It was the great pitchers who listened to the financial talk of the "Feds" with the greatest amount of interest. The baby league grabbed a number of stars; others were supposed to be dickering with them, and consequently not flinging the ball up to the mark. Again, the records do not show that there was a falling off in the twirling department.

Walter Johnson, of course, is the king of big league flingers. In 1913 he was victorious 36 times and lost only seven starts. The Senator did not maintain that dizzy pace, but he did win 28 games this year. Last season Johnson fanned 246 batsmen; this year he struck out 221. Although he did not show the same mastery over the batsmen, Walter certainly did enough to indicate that he was not affected greatly by the uncertainties of the baseball year.

The real leader of the pitchers this season was Chief Bender, who won 17 games and lost only three. His record, however, was due to a careful and studied campaign with just enough work and not too much.

Mathewson was the virtual champion hurler of the National league in 1913, with 25 victories and 11 defeats—that is, his all-around work was best. This season the honors go to "Bill" James, the Boston flinger, who captured 26 games and lost only seven, and otherwise showed great skill on the mound. Last season Tom Seaton, who was with the Phillies, won the greatest number of games, or 27. He also led in strikeouts, with 168. In 1914, Alexander the Great wore Seaton's mantle. Alex won 27 games and fanned 298 opponents.

As a matter of fact, any difference in the pitching statistics is not in any way to be attributed to the Federal league or the baseball war. There were just as many good pitchers in both leagues this year as there were last; some youngsters were developed who may perform wonders in the coming campaigns.

Brainy catchers, who possess good arms are mechanically proficient—are hard to find. Their work, also, does not show in the figures. But the big leagues still have a class of backstops. Schalk, Killifer, Eddie Burns, Wingo—there are our youngsters who are making a name for themselves. Archer, Dooin, Lapp and other veterans continue to perform up to their standard. In catching there surely has been no noticeable difference because of the so-called unsettled condition of baseball.

Honestly—now, is it not a fact that the calamity howls about baseball were unnecessary? Figures show that baseball still has the stars, the men who can bat, run bases and pitch just a little better than the majority of their fellows. But the records do not show that they obtained any great advantage because of the trouble, which was largely between the magnates, and did not affect the players.

Statistically speaking, baseball is the same national game with its big league masters. And so long as the game can thrill the fans, it will last, if the magnates want it to last.

INNOCENT BYSTANDER

Here's something for South Denver to investigate. In an evening paper there is the name and picture of Lendrum, who is alleged to be playing end for the Terrors. As Mr. Lendrum is playing with the freshmen, his dual existence should be probed.

Today's Football All Over U. S.

Albright vs. St. Marys, at Emmitsburg.
Balto. C. C. vs. St. Johns, R., at Annapolis.
Bucknell vs. Susquehanna, at Lewisburg.
Bowdoin vs. Colby, at Brunswick.
Carleton vs. Grinnell, at Grinnell.
Coe vs. Leander Clark, at Toledo, Ia.
Cornell vs. Brown, at polo grounds, New York.
Fordham vs. R. I. State, at Fordham.
F. and M. vs. Dickinson, at Lancaster.
Georgetown vs. Pittsburg, at Pittsburg.
Gettysburg vs. Lebanon Valley, at Gettysburg.
Grove City vs. Carnegie Tech., at Pittsburg.
Hamilton vs. Hobart, at Geneva.
Hanover vs. Butler, at Indianapolis.
Hanover vs. Penn. State, at Cambridge.
Haverford vs. Stevens institute, at Haverford.
Heidelberg vs. Muskingum, at Tiffin, O.
Johns Hopkins vs. Maryland Aggies, at Baltimore.
Lafayette vs. Villanova, at Easton.
Lawrence vs. Oshkosh Normal, at Appleton.
Lehigh vs. Muhlenberg, at South Bethlehem.
Marquette vs. Ripon, at Milwaukee.
Marshall vs. Ohio Northern, at Hunt.
Miami vs. Mt. Union, at Alliance, O.
Mississippi Aggies vs. Alabama Poly., at Birmingham.
Mun. University of Akron vs. Kenyon, at Akron, O.
N. H. State vs. Boston, at Durham.
Northwestern College vs. Beloit, at Beloit.
N. Y. University vs. Pennsylvania Poly., at New York.
Ohio University vs. Wittenberg, at Springfield, O.
Ohio Western vs. Oberlin, at Oberlin, O.
Otterbein vs. Denison, at Westerville.
Pennsylvania Mil. College vs. Delaware, at Chester.
Princeton vs. Dartmouth, at Princeton.
Rutgers vs. Tufts, at Newark, N. J.
State University of Kentucky vs. Earlham, at Lexington.
St. Louis University vs. Louisville, at St. Louis.
Swarthmore vs. Ursinus, at Swarthmore.
Union vs. Worcester Tech., at Schenectady, N. Y.
U. S. Military Academy vs. Holy Cross, at West Point, N. Y.
U. S. Naval Academy vs. Western Reserve, at Annapolis.
University of Alabama vs. Tennessee, at Knoxville.
University of Arizona vs. Phoenix Indians, at Tucson.
University of Arkansas vs. Missouri Mines, at Fayetteville.
University of Chicago vs. Purdue, at Chicago.
University of Florida vs. University of South, at Sewanee.
University of Minnesota vs. University of Iowa, at Minneapolis.
University of Idaho vs. University of Oregon, at Moscow.
University of Illinois vs. Northwestern University, at Evanston.
University of Kansas vs. Kansas Aggies, at Lawrence.
University of Maine vs. Bates, at Lewiston.
University of Michigan vs. Syracuse, at Syracuse.
University of Mississippi vs. Mississippi College, at Jackson.
University of Missouri vs. Iowa State, at Ames.
University of Nebraska vs. Michigan Aggies, at Lincoln.
University of North Carolina vs. Vanderbilt, at Nashville.
University of North Dakota vs. St. Thomas, at St. Paul.
University of Pennsylvania vs. Carlisle, at Philadelphia.
University of Rochester vs. Allegheny, at Rochester.
University of South Carolina vs. Newberry, at Columbia.
University of South Dakota vs. Notre Dame, at Sioux Falls.
University of Texas vs. Oklahoma, at Dallas.
University of Utah vs. Colorado Mines, at Denver.
University of Virginia vs. Georgia, at Charlottesville.
University of Vermont vs. Colgate, at Hamilton.
University of Washington vs. Whitman, at Seattle.
University of Wisconsin vs. Ohio State, at Columbus.
University of Wyoming vs. Colorado Aggies, at Laramie.
Wabash vs. Franklin, at Crawfordsville, Ind.
Washburn vs. Emporia, at Topeka, Kan.
Washington and Lee vs. Forest, at Lexington.
Wesleyan vs. Amherst, at Middletown, Conn.
Wooster vs. Case, at Cleveland, O.
Yale vs. Washington and Jefferson, at New Haven.

TODAY WILL CRUSH CHAMPIONSHIP HOPES THROUGHOUT WEST

Chicago vs. Perdue Is Biggest of Battles; Illinois vs. Northwestern

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Tomorrow's midwestern football program with last year's scores:

At Iowa City—Minnesota (—) vs. Iowa (—).
At Sioux Falls—Notre Dame (21) vs. South Dakota (7).
At Chicago—Purdue (0) vs. Chicago (6).
At Evanston—Illinois (6) vs. Northwestern (0).
At Lincoln—Michigan Aggies (—) vs. Nebraska (—).
At Columbus—Wisconsin (12) vs. Ohio State (0).
At Ames—Missouri (21) vs. Ames (13).
At Lawrence—Kansas Aggies (0) vs. Kansas (26).

At least four games involving claims to championship honors are on the card in the central states and on them it is likely the leaders will see their strongest lineups and their deepest strategy.

The possibility of the rugby pass when adapted to modern American football as shown in Yale's defeat of Notre Dame last Saturday, may be further revealed when the latter eleven clashes tomorrow with South Dakota at Sioux Falls. On performances the South Dakotans should furnish Notre Dame with something less of a battle than they gave last year.

The meeting between the Michigan Aggies and Nebraska at Lincoln will be fraught with interest. Last year these teams went through the season undefeated and each laid claim, with strong basis to the "eastern championship."

Chicago-Purdue Hard.

Two games decisive in their nature will be played in the race for big nine honors. Chicago's hope for another clear title depends on its beating Purdue, probably the strongest opponent yet to face the Maroons, while in its contest with Iowa, Minnesota should give critics a chance to estimate its championship possibilities. Illinois expects little trouble with Northwestern. Neither the Illini nor Wisconsin should be forced to unveil pinch tactics.

Two games destined to show the status of Missouri valley affairs are on the program. Kansas tackles an old rival in the Manhattan Aggies and Missouri meets Ames. The Jayhawkers so far have made the best showing of this quartet and on form should down the Aggies. With defeats by Rolla and Oklahoma in its record, Missouri to win from the aggressive Ames eleven must have improved rapidly.

Minus Hughitt, the star quarter, Michigan begins its eastern campaign, playing the strong Syracuse eleven coming out of the grueling Aggie contest and with the Harvard game only a week away, the Wolverines face a difficult problem in the contest with the York state Methodists.

TWO GAMES ON WET FIELDS THIS P. M.

Utah-Mines Game at Denver Principal Conference Attraction

But two games are scheduled for today in the Rocky mountain conference. The University of Utah eleven will play the Colorado School of Mines team in Denver and the Colorado Aggies will journey to Laramie for a contest with the University of Wyoming team. The Colorado university and Colorado college elevens are resting this week preparatory to their annual clash at Colorado Springs on the following Saturday and the Denver university players are engaged in practicing offensive tactics by which they hope to battle their way to the conference championship this year.

Advices from Salt Lake City are to the effect that the Mormon team is by no means as weak as last Saturday's score with the Tigers would indicate. The Miners therefore, are prepared to meet strong opposition. Utah's team arrived in Denver today.

The Colorado Farmers are said to be in good trim for their Laramie game. All conference players came through Saturday's contests in good shape it is said and there have been no serious injuries this year.

Losers Not Counted Out.

All games thus far this year are regarded by close followers of sport as being merely preliminary and do not necessarily point to the complete elimination of those who have been defeated. The Utah team is said to be full of possibilities and the inexperience of the Colorado Agricultural college team is being rapidly overcome. They have been undergoing hard practice this week, particularly at passing and punting, where weakness developed last week.

The Wyoming Cowboys are nothing daunted by their defeat by the Miners last week. Certain shifts have been made in the lineup and the fact that they will play on their own field for the first time this year will give them an added advantage.

Students at Colorado university breathed a sigh of relief when the varsity eleven came through Saturday's contest uncrippled. The possibility of losing even one or two of the regulars this year has been the chief fear at Boulder since the squad in smaller than usual and the amount of good material is limited.

An innovation that found favor with spectators at Saturday's games is the numbering of each player in a manner the spectators not previously acquainted with the game of football are able to follow the game more closely and learn the identity and position of each as attention is attracted to a straight run or tackle.

TERROR-SOUTH DENVER GAME CALLED OFF BECAUSE OF WEATHER CONDITIONS

Washburn Field Ankle-Deep in Mud; Game Will Probably Be Played Here Nov. 21; Teams Anxious to Get Together

The game scheduled for today between the Terrors and South Denver high school was called off last night, owing to the weather conditions and the fact that Washburn field is ankle deep with mud. South Denver was notified of conditions here and it is probable that the game will be staged here on November 21, as both teams are anxious to play to decide the state title proposition. No game has been arranged for next Saturday for the Terrors.

The Terrors were unable to practice last night and held a short indoor drill in the High school gymnasium. The men are all in good condition and were anxious to play, mud or no mud, but conditions were so adverse to good football and a good crowd to help pay expenses that it was found impossible to play the game.

Weight statistics of the Terrors this year are interesting. The team will average 160 pounds, and if it wasn't for the light ends and quarterback, would tip the scale as high as the Tigers. One feature of the Terrors' play this fall has been the kicking. Both Gray and O. Richardson have been booting the ball with a vengeance, Richardson being especially good on placement work.

TIGERS WORK OUT IN SNOW AND EXPECT TO KEEP PLUGGING OUTDOORS DESPITE WEATHER

Freshmen Suffer From Chills and Scrimmage Abandoned; Weather Is Real Setback

A nasty snow storm failed to daunt the Tigers yesterday and the C. C. warriors spent the afternoon on the campus until dark, going through their paces. However they went through their tricks alone, as the freshmen players failed to show up and the only scrimmage that the Tigers could get was with the few second string men. Weather conditions did not dampen the spirit of the players as much as their suits and they went through the signal drill with plenty of pepper and snap. The new formations given out this week are being learned rapidly. Football spies were certainly not in evidence yesterday and the practice was just as secret as if it had been staged in a vault.

But the weather jinx is nothing very funny for Coach Rothgeb and his team. Playing on the slippery grass, generally pretty wet, the play of the team naturally is slowed up to a great extent and this certainly is not weather for conditioning a team. If the weather clears by Monday and Washburn field is dried off, the team will suffer no ill effects from the hampered practice, but if it extends far into next week then there will be something to consider. Coach Rothgeb is determined to make the best of conditions, however, and will have his men out every day. They will be out this afternoon, rain or shine, for drill on the campus lawn. This preparation for the Boulder game is a serious proposition.

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

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CHARLES T. WILDER . . . Editor
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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1914

THE STATE TICKET

THE state ticket named by the Progressives this year is generally recognized as one of exceptional merit. From Governor down to Regent of the University, it is made up of people of the highest character and ability. Professional politicians of the kind that seek public office for the sake of private gain are conspicuously absent. Without exception the candidates have devoted themselves for years to fighting a consistent battle against misgovernment and corruption. If elected they can be depended on to give Colorado a clean and efficient administration.

Costigan for Governor, Griffith for Senator, and Vincent for Attorney General, are well known to the people as pioneers of the Progressive movement. Associated with them on the ticket are other candidates no less worthy of public confidence. P. H. Troutman, the nominee for Lieutenant Governor, is a well-known citizen of Canon City who for many years has taken an active interest in public affairs, and invariably on the side of right and justice. Fred L. Cretney, candidate for State Treasurer, is a man of experience and ability, entirely capable of giving the people an efficient administration of the affairs of that office. The same is true of W. E. Buck, the candidate for Auditor.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction the Progressives have nominated Mrs. Florence E. Dick, of Denver, wife of the former State Superintendent, Fred Dick. She has been a resident of Colorado for thirty years and throughout that time an active worker in educational affairs. Mrs. Dick has served as Chairman of the Educational Committee of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs for six years, and is now president of the Colorado branch of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers' Associations.

Such a ticket deserves the confidence and support of every citizen whose chief desire is to enhance the welfare of Colorado by giving it cleaner, better, more efficient government. The best way to boost Colorado, and to win back the regard of other states which has been lost in the present era of misrule, is to vote the straight Progressive ticket.

DODGING THE ISSUE

THE local organ of the Republican Party is interesting nowadays chiefly because of what it does not print. Its expectant readers have waited a long time and are still waiting for a statement from its candidate editor of his position on the prohibition question, and an explanation of The Telegraph's absolute silence as to this matter. But alas, their hopes are vain. The Telegraph regales them daily with several columns of booze ads and Booze Men's League arguments, but is resolutely refrains from all editorial discussion of prohibition.

Again, The Telegraph ignores the challenge of the Progressive legislative candidates to declare the attitude of its candidates toward the prohibition amendment. The Progressive candidates have published a signed statement placing themselves absolutely on the dry platform, and inviting the candidates of the other parties to do likewise. The only answer from The Telegraph is a childish wail to the effect that The Gazette is "trying to beat the Republicans."

Its editor modestly describes the ticket which he himself heads as "the best legislative ticket ever put up in El Paso County." Why? What does it stand for? Is there a man on it who has made a single definite pledge as to his attitude on any public question? Only one: the courageous Elliot has confided to the readers of The Gazette that he is dry, but he is afraid to impart this news to his own readers lest they ask embarrassing questions about the booze ads which enable The Telegraph to exist.

The public will require some better reason for electing the Republican legislative ticket than the mere assertion of one of its candidates that it is "the best ever." The public undoubtedly has a high personal regard for these men, but it wants to know—something more; it wants to know their attitude on the important questions which are likely to come before the legislature. Would they be with the corporations or with the people in the never-ending contest waged in each session of the Legislature between the representatives of these conflicting forces? How would they line up in the event of a repetition of the industrial conditions which so recently placed the government of Colorado in the hands of a Federal receiver? Where do they stand on the vital issue of prohibition?

If The Telegraph can present some definite information on such subjects as these it will be of more value to its cause than columns of vaporings about the sinister efforts of The Gazette to defeat its ticket.

THE "BOOZE INTERESTS"

SAYS The Telegraph:

> The booze interests are all backing Stark. They know they can rely on him to be lenient if the state goes dry.

Strange. The principal booze interest in this town, judged by the outward and visible signs, is The Evening Telegraph, and it pretends to be backing Birdsall even though it has frequently admitted in its editorial columns that he is foredoomed to defeat. Is it possible that the "booze interests" are working at cross purposes? Are some of them backing Stark, the Democrat, while their official organ plugs away feebly for its admitted failure, Birdsall, the Republican?

The fact is that The Telegraph has been called down rather sharply by the Republican gang for its somewhat unintelligent editorial admissions of Birdsall's foredoomed defeat, and it is now trying to make amends by boosting him a little harder than it otherwise would have done. All of which is fine for the Hobbs candidacy. If Stark is, as The Telegraph charges, the candidate of the liquor interests, and if Birdsall is already down and out, the wise voter will not hesitate to cast his ballot for the Progressive candidate.

THE WAR CENSORSHIP

SINCE the beginning of the European war the British press and public have grown more and more restive under the rigid censorship enforced by the government. The people of England are actually permitted to know less of operations on the continent than the people of the United States. News which is reluctantly allowed to be cabled to this country, even in garbled form, is entirely withheld from British readers.

It is argued that this condition is largely responsible for the reluctance of Englishmen to enlist. The organization of the vast army demanded by Lord Kitchener proceeds slowly, not because of any lack of patriotism, but partly because Englishmen do not realize their country's danger.

There is no doubt of the propriety of a censorship strict enough to prevent the publication of news which might be of advantage to the enemy. But the absolute suppression of everything except the briefest bulletins, and even these of doubtful accuracy, is an unwarranted injustice to the public and a source of injury to the authorities responsible for it.

OPEN PARLIAMENT

(All letters intended for the Open Parliament must bear the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Controversial letters will not be published without the signature of the writer. Communications for this department should be limited to 400 words and should be free from personalities. Religious controversies cannot be conducted in this column.)

COMMENDS MRS. LEWIS

To the School Patrons of El Paso County:

I take great pleasure in commending the manner in which Mrs. Inez Johnson Lewis conducted the business of the office of county school superintendent during her administration of that office, and believe that the best interest of the schools of the county will be best served by her reelection to that office. And I hope all true friends of education, regardless of political affiliations, will aid in her election.

W. F. HIBBA,
President Calhan School Board.
Calhan, Colo., Oct. 21.

GERMANY AND BELGIUM

To the Editor of The Gazette:

During the last few weeks many able writers, with a loyalty worthy of a better cause, have attempted to justify the position in which a mistaken policy has placed Germany before the eyes of all the world. But Dr. Friedmann, in his article in the Telegraph of the twelfth inst., is the first I have observed who had the temerity to discuss the condition of Belgium.

Dr. Friedmann wrote: "Originally, Germany didn't have war with Belgium, nor Belgium with Germany." Certainly not. Belgium had a treaty of 75 years' standing, whereby Germany solemnly guaranteed the neutrality of that pitifully brave little country. Bismarck remembered that treaty and held it sacred. It was to him a promise which had been given in honor and which wias to be honorably kept.

The present generation has apparently not felt any such qualms of conscience for some time, if we are to believe the press dispatches which tell of siege-gun foundations constructed in Belgium on the grounds of German-owned factories, of long prepared lists of desirable hostages who could be held by an imperial bandit to enforce the payment of his bill of expense for ravaging their homes, killing their sons, yes, and even their wives and daughters. No wonder that Münsterberg and his following have kept clear of this subject!

The gist of Dr. Friedmann's argument is this: Germany demanded of Belgium permission to pass her troops through Belgium. Had Belgium granted this permission, and by so doing violated her treaty with England, Germany would have remained Belgium's friend and it would have been a fine thing for Belgium if she had. He goes further and says, "Aside from Germany's intention to keep faith." Perhaps Belgium felt then that it was "aside from Germany's intention to keep faith," and decided to cast her lot, when unwarrantedly forced to choose, with France and England who, it seems, have not yet so signally failed her. Be that as it may, and granting that Belgium is forever crushed by the heels of those who swore to protect her for no other crime than that she kept her word, she has in falling written the word HONOR so plainly across her ruined fields that it stands as a nobler monument than did all the mighty spires which the German shells ruthlessly crumbled into dust.

LOUIS N. DEPEYRE.
1604 Colorado Ave., Colorado Springs, Oct. 23.

AN EASY WAY OUT

To the Editor of The Gazette:

Readers of a certain Colorado Springs newspaper the past few days have been warned to beware of a gentleman with horns, forked tail and cloven hoofs, who is said, according to this newspaper, to be running for the office of shreriff of El Paso county on the Democratic ticket. I have seen this gentleman a number of times and never had discovered that he was so unfortunately adorned, but we may take it for granted that he is, since the Telegraph asserts it, or insinuates it. Seeing the horns, tail and hoofs has caused the "brown bottle" editor to feel that there is great danger of the said gentleman aforementioned being elected to the office of sheriff unless every citizen who abhors those appendages shall vote for the present standpat officer, who for six long years has been drinking at the public founts and enjoying the luxuries that go with a public office when the custom prevails of making it a private graft.

Will you kindly allow me to suggest to your readers who still admit that they are Republicans that it will be an easy matter to sidetrack this gentleman with the alleged cloven hoofs if they really are afraid he will be elected and dread the event of Howard Stark in the sheriff's office, cloven hoofs and all. There is no earthly show at this time of Mr. Birdsall's reelection, as the Telegraph confesses, and as Charles M. Hobbs is well known and admitted to be abundantly capable of administering the duties of the sheriff's office, why not all Republicans turn in and elect Mr. Hobbs, whom they know and can trust, and who, doubtless, they will admit is not so d—dfully adverse as the "Telegraph" insinuates that Mr. Stark is?

Admitting, to humor the Telegraph's fancy, that Mr. Stark is totally unfit to hold the office of sheriff, and at the same time recognizing the fact that Mr. Birdsall's "jig is up," what more satisfactory solution of the dilemma could be suggested than the election of so fine and capable a gentleman as Charles M. Hobbs, the only avowedly dry candidate in the field at this time?

C. A. LEMMERS.
Colorado Springs, Oct. 23.

EUROPE'S LOSS.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Economically speaking, says a writer in the east, Europe's loss of able bodied men in the present war is not great, certainly not irreparable. All that Europe needs to do, after the war is over, to mend its shattered economic fences, so to speak, is to keep its people from emigrating to the United States. Until the outbreak of the war Europe was for years been sending over more than a million people annually to this country. Check that emigration and the old world will soon forget the great loss of manhood on the battlefields.

This is shallow thinking, to put it mildly. The million Europe's annually sent to the war arrived in the United States and they were not, as the eastern writer assumes, a total loss to their native countries. On the contrary, they were as great a gain to them as they were to America—possibly greater. The immigrant of late years has more often come to this country to stay a few years, save money, and return to his native land than the immigrant of a preceding generation. With his American savings he improved his little farm at home, he gave his children in the old world a better education, and has boomed business in his native town. Thousands of communities in the old world have been rehabilitated by American dollars.

Europe's loss on the battlefields, the slaughter of its youngest, healthiest men, will distress it for generations to come, just as prolonged and exhaustive wars have at all times distressed the nations that participated in them.

Two Automobiles

BY RUTH CAMERON

Two neighbors of mine have bought automobiles. I started to say that two neighbors owned automobiles, but that is not correct. One neighbor owns a machine; the other is owned by one.

I never saw anyone get so much pleasure out of anything as the man who owns his automobile gets out of that machine. It is not at all an expensive car, in fact it is of the make which people who care more for the appearance of having money than for anything else on earth, are ashamed to own, but it is efficient and comfortable, and swift enough to pass most of the other cars on the road under the guidance of its skillful driver. And if the returns in pleasure of the sum expended could be properly computed, I am sure the investment would be found to be paying at least 60 per cent interest.

For it is never too muddy or too cold or too stormy, too early or too late for its owner to take that car out, if there is need of its services. Moreover, although built for five, it can carry six or seven on a pinch. All the children of the neighborhood have had rides in it; it seldom has an empty seat, and when there does chance to be one, the owner will often hail some unknown person on the highways and byways and offer him a lift.

I saw this car go by the other day and someone remarked how shabby it looked for a comparatively new machine. "Yes," I said, "but it is a glorified shabbiness."

The other man bought his machine about the same time and it still looks like a new car. Why shouldn't it? Its owner, or rather its slave, only takes it out now and then when weather conditions are just right; he spends golden hours when he might be out under summer skies in the garage polishing and repolishing; he dislikes to let children enter his car for fear they will scratch some of his highly polished surfaces, and he wouldnt give a muddy wayfarer a lift any more than he would a mud turtle.

Yes, his car looks like new, and it may last a little longer, but I call it a poor investment from the point of view of real happiness, for all that.

And yet I dont suppose it is for him, since his idea of happiness probably consists of riding around in a spotless car and exciting admiration and envy.

It's all in the point of view. The above sums up many people's whole conception of happiness—the pleasure that comes from making a good appearance. The pleasure that comes from having a hearty, happy-go-lucky good time they are utterly ignorant of, or indifferent to—I don't know which.

Poor creatures, what a flat, tasteless thing life must be to them. And yet I suppose they pity anyone who doesn't think as they do. Perhaps after all, it is they who are right and I am in the wrong.

But somehow I can't think so.

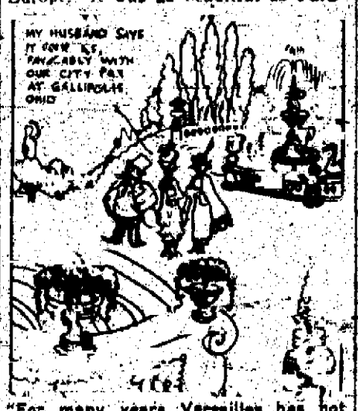
VEST Pocket Essays

BY GEORGE FLION
Author of "As Seen On Earth"

VERSAILLES

Versailles, which may or may not be enjoying extreme ill-health at the present time, depending on the location of the German army, is a town of 45,000, whose principal occupation, advertisement and excuse for existence is a palace.

Before Louis XVI built his new country home, over 200 years ago, Versailles was a Gothic wilderness, much frequented by horse thieves and peasants, both of which had about the same standing with the king. Then the palace was built and for almost a century Versailles was the show place of Europe. It was as beautiful as Paradise and as careless morally as Babylon, and in the end it ruined the reputation of France and put a permanent crimp in the king business in that country.



"For many years Versailles has not entertained royalty, but has specialized on tourists."

For many years Versailles has not entertained royalty, but has specialized on tourists. This has been a much more profitable business, and the city is flourishing. The palaces still stand and so does the park which surrounds them. The park is the greatest landscaping job in the world. It contains a canal a mile long and 200 feet wide, navigated only by turtles and gold fish and used entirely for decoration. It has an avenue of statuary, an artificial lake, magnificent fountains and an orange grove of 1,200 trees. It has alleys, boulevards and tunnels carved through the woods and giant 80-foot trees, which are sculptured into walls and hedges with the aid of aerial ladders. More money and care was spent bringing water to this garden than was ever blown in by the old kings in providing water for Paris and there are 95 miles of channels and aqueducts.

Versailles is the pride of all France and draws more tourists than anything in Paris. There are 39 acres of paintings in the palaces and enough cobblestone paving in the courts and adjoining streets to cripple an average of 100 tourists a day. In 1870 the Germans stayed at Versailles while bombarding Paris, but were careful not to walk on the magnificent hardwood floors with their hobnailed boots and left without damage.

No country will ever build another Versailles, because no king would be so big a fool as to do it. Most of the magnificent buildings of Europe are the result of foolish kings, and said kings doubtless writhe in their graves to think that the common people are at last getting dividends from the palaces for which they once dug so profusely.

Sick Headache.

Sick headache is nearly always caused by disorders of the stomach. Correct them and the periodic attacks of sick headache will disappear. Mrs. John Bishop of Roseville, Ohio, writes: "About a year ago I was troubled with indigestion and had sick headache that lasted for two or three days at a time. I doctored and tried a number of remedies but nothing helped me until during one of those sick spells a friend advised me to take Chamberlain's Tablets. This medicine relieved me in a short time." For sale by all dealers. Adv.

EX-TREASURER OF IDAHO GOES TO PENITENTIARY

BOISE, Idaho, Oct. 23.—O. V. Allen, former state treasurer, yesterday afternoon pleaded guilty to the charge of embezzlement preferred by Gov. John M. Haines at a special session of the district court, and was sentenced to from five to 10 years in the penitentiary. He began his term at once.

Coincident with these proceedings, Fred M. Coleman, deputy state treasurer under Allen for a time, arrived from Seattle and was arraigned on a charge of embezzlement of $22,500. He was held for trial under a bond of $5,000. Allen's shortage will approximate $90,000.

SCHOONER GOES ASHORE. BUT CREW IS RESCUED

ASTORIA, Ore., Oct. 23.—The steam schooner Rochelle went ashore late last night on Clatsop spit, opposite buoy No. 12, and soon after began sending out signals of distress. Immediately upon receipt of the news here the tug Wallula started for the scene, and the Fort Stevens lifesaving crew went out in their power boat. The crew abandoned the vessel, and were taken off by the tug. The weather was clear, and the crew were rescued without difficulty.

BRITISH OFFICERS SEND MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY

TOKIO, Oct. 23.—The commander of the British fleet has sent a message to the Japanese naval minister expressing sympathy at the loss of the Japanese cruiser Takachiho during the operations in Kiao-Chow bay. The dispatch was sent in the name of all of the officers of the British fleet. The minister answered with an expression of gratitude on behalf of the Japanese navy.

IN THE EARLY DAYS

THIRTY YEARS AGO TODAY

OCTOBER 24, 1884.

T. J. Wright returned from a trip to Wyoming.

Dr. B. F. D. Adams returned from a trip to Salt Lake City.

A. W. Bailey and George M. Walker were at Manitou yesterday that the Manitou and Mansions hotels were in shape for the winter. They were both contemplating going east.

J. F. Beldomridge is exhibiting a piece of ore from the Old Man mine near Silver City, N. M., which weighed 500 pounds and was valued at $500.

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY

OCTOBER 24, 1894.

John Macnamara was reported to have discovered a fine ledge of marble about 15 miles south of Cripple Creek.

Work on the athletic field at Colorado college was in progress. It was intended to spend $200 on it.

The city dog catcher, Catron, was arrested on the complaint of E. W. Giddings, who charged that he had stolen a valuable dog belonging to his son, Ralph.

The Elks initiated six new members, E. W. Giddings, Charles Zobrist, Lee McDill, I. S. Harris, James R. Barnes and S. B. Morrison. The lodge was said to be growing rapidly.

How to Keep Well

By Dr. W. A. Evans

[illegible]

(Copyright, 1914, by The Tribune Co.)

HOT SPRINGS

The most widely used of mineral waters, and perhaps the most useful, are the waters which contain little mineral matter. Of these the Gastein water is a type.

The chief ingredient of Gastein water is salt, and of this there is but 7.5 grains in a gallon. Other ingredients are sulphate of soda, about three grains; sulphate of potash, 18 grains; and a trace of iron. The temperature of the water is from 95 to 118.

Gastein is in the duchy of Salzburg, Austria. Its springs are among the most popular in Europe. William I of Prussia was fond of visiting these hot springs. Here Bismarck negotiated the triple alliance.

To what the curative power of hot springs is due it is difficult to say. Perhaps it is due to the temperature of the water, perhaps to the radium contained. The encyclopedia says their good effects are accentuated by their unusual, out-of-the-way mountain locations. One of the Gastein springs is known as Wild-bad.

Have we any springs in this country capable of taking the place of Gastein? There are many such. The United States government has a united control over the best known of these, Hot Springs, Ark. The different waters at Hot Springs range in temperature from 93 to 150. The presence of radium has been demonstrated in these waters.

Other American hot springs given in the encyclopedia list are Lebanon, N. Y.; Healing, Bath county, Virginia, Warm, Bath county, Virginia, and Paso Robles, Cal. But this list is most incomplete. American hot springs of this type abound, especially in the Rocky mountains and the nearby ranges. There is Hot Springs, S. D., in the Black hills, and many different hot springs in Montana.

The Arrowhead, Cal., water is much hotter than these. The temperature of some of the springs is 153 degrees. The treatment caves are filled with hot steam, which leaks in through the cave walls. There are 64 grains of mineral matter in this water, of which 42 grains are Glauber's salt.

The North Carolina hot springs in the Blue Ridge mountains furnish water with a temperature of 104 degrees, which contains 42 grains of mineral to the gallon.

As would be expected, Colorado abounds in hot springs. At Steamboat Springs the waters of some of the springs are as low as 40 degrees, and the waters of the other springs range from that low figure to 150 degrees.

Most bath springs make use of some kind of a mud as an auxiliary to their water baths. A good illustration is Franzenbad. Some resorts use mud baths to the exclusion of water baths. Possibly it will be found that some part of the efficiency of mud baths is due to the radium present. Mud baths abound in Europe. American mud bath establishments operated along the same lines as European resorts will be found equally effective.

PROBABLY NOT MALARIA

E. C. N. writes: "About 25 years ago, while working in the undrained meadows and marshes of central Iowa, I began to have serious chills. I have them yet, though not quite so bad as formerly. I have always had the impression that the anopheles and malaria were confined to a more southerly climate. My health otherwise is good. I have laid these chills to a defective circulation. Have I malaria? Would quinine do me good? Can the malaria germ remain for so many years in a person's blood? Would it do any good at this stage of the game to see a specialist?"

REPLY.

The anopheles mosquito is found throughout Iowa. For the last 30 years there has been little malarial infection of the mosquitoes of Iowa.

I do not think your chills are due to malaria. However, they may be. Malaria plasmodia can stay in a person's system, but not his blood, for a great many years.

Twenty years of any disorder is more than enough. Job would not have been as patient. Have an examination.

CATARRH LOOSE TERM

W. W. D. writes: "For many years I have had nasal catarrh, but this summer it has been especially aggravated. Is catarrh affected by altitude? What about patent catarrh cures? What can be done for catarrh?"

REPLY.

1. No.
2. They are worthless.
3. Catarrh is a loosely used term, and embraces every condition in which there is a persisting discharge from the nose. Have an examination made so that you may know what causes the discharge in your case. Then have proper treatment directed to that cause. Ordinary washes sometimes help a little by acting as cleansers; often they are useless.

DROPSY IS AN EFFECT

Dropsy writes: "Is there a cure for a slight touch of dropsy in the left ankle? Would worry and nervousness cause it, or fear?"

REPLY.

Dropsy is an effect. Treatment must be directed to the cause. The chance of cure depends on the cause. When it is limited to one ankle, the cause is usually in the vein or lymphatics of that leg. It may result from heart disease or kidney disease. Nervousness or fear will not cause it.

REFINED PETROLEUM

S. M. writes: "I notice you state to an inquirer that bran bread and petroleum should help constipation. Do you mean ordinary coal oil, and how much would it be safe to take?"

REPLY.

Preparations of refined petroleum oil abound now. Every drug store carries one or more. Ordinary coal oil is not meant.

REPLY TO M. H.

No.

CHECK KIDNEY TROUBLE AT ONCE

There is such ready action in Foley Kidney Pills, you feel their healing from the very first dose. Backache, weak, sore kidneys, painful bladder and irregular action disappear with their use. O. Palmer, Green Bay, Wis., says: "My wife is rapidly recovering her health and strength, due solely to Foley Kidney Pills." And W. T. Hutchens, Nicholson, Ga., says: "Just a few doses made me feel better, and now my pains and rheumatism are all gone and I sleep all night long." Robinson Drug Co. Adv.

PAPA OF TWENTY-FIVE IS PRAISED BY WILSON

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—President Wilson has congratulated J. F. Duckworth, a North Carolina mountaineer, on having been the father of 25 children and having voted the Democratic ticket for 65 years. Duckworth, who had never seen a president before, was introduced by Senator Overman. He told the president he had 19 Democratic votes in his family.

BERLIN DENIES FIRING ON DANISH SUBMARINE

BERLIN, Oct. 23, by wireless.—It is officially declared in Berlin today that the mysterious shots fired recently at a Danish submarine boat did not come from any German warship.

Getting Rid of Surplus Churches in Washington

One State Takes Up Definitely the Remedying of the Overchurching Evil; All Denominations Agree on Plan; Average American Town Has Too Many Churches and Too Little Religion; Some Surprising Statistics.

BY THE RELIGIOUS RAMBLER

One great denomination used to boast that it built one new church a day. Now a federation of denominations could make a still greater hit by closing one church a day for a generation.

The country is so seriously overchurched that out in Seattle a few days ago the Home Missions council of Western Washington, representing all the leading denominations, unanimously agreed upon a plan for eliminating the overlapping churches with which the state is burdened. This means that the federated denominations are going to make a business of closing up a whole lot of unnecessary churches, which mistaken denominational zeal has saddled upon these new communities.

Warring Against Overchurching.

The Washington plan is in consonance with the principles adopted by the Home Missions council of the United States, a body officially representing all the important Protestant communions, which in the past five years has done radical work in undoing the mistakes caused by the competitive spirit of the preceding 50 years.

The general public does not yet know but this all-powerful body, in obedience to the new spirit of the times, is radically reforming the deplorable conditions of overchurching throughout the land.

A decade ago, the big denominations were competing like mad with one another to plan churches of their own order in every new community. The result is a familiar story. Towns of a thousand residents frequently have half a dozen churches of different denominations. Rivalry, ill-feeling and inefficiency are the common result. Probably no single factor in American religious life militates more definitely against the progress of Christianity than this multiplication of weak congregations. According to the proverb he that makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before is a benefactor of humanity; but he that makes two—or 10—churches grow where only one is needed is not a friend of either man or God.

The 178 Varieties.

According to the last census, there are 178 religious denominations in this country. The number is really considerably greater than this. Of this assortment, 37 bodies contain over 95 per cent of the entire church membership of the land, which is 37,250,000 persons. Somebody facetiously calls this multiplicity of denominations "sects and insects."

Even the larger groups are amazingly broken up into sections. There are 20 brands of Lutherans, 16 brands of Methodists, 15 brands of Baptists, 10 brands of Catholics, 12 brands of Presbyterians, 11 brands of Brethren—all according to the figures of Uncle Sam.

That same census told of 192,795 church edifices in the United States, which experts say are about twice as many as are needed. The property value is given as a billion and a half dollars.

Churches Multiply, Religion Declines.

Confronted by the startling fact that church attendance is declining throughout the land, that churches are going backward, and that the ministry is both underpaid and losing its former prestige and leadership, the religious leaders of the land have turned to such stern measures as are reported from the state of Washington. The situation demands heroic action.

In the country the conditions are especially grave. Henry Wallace, the eminent agricultural and rural church authority, says that the plight of the country churches may be summed up roughly as follows: One-fourth of the rural churches of the United States are prospering; one-fourth are standing still; one-fourth are dying, and one-fourth are dead.

He, and all other experts who have diagnosed the situation, put their finger on competitive churchism as a prime factor in the case. Instances by the thousands have been gathered. Town in Salisbury, Md., to cite one example, are two stone churches directly across the street from each other. Both thus are supported by the same community. Both have the same denominational doctrines, methods and history, for one is Methodist Episcopal North and one is Methodist Episcopal South. To add a romantic touch to the story, they were built by brothers, who fought on opposite sides in the Civil war.

Forcing Congregations to Be Good.

The plan adopted in Washington for cutting down the number of churches is substantially that recommended by the Home Missions council. One by one the cases of overchurched communities will be taken up. In some cases the congregations will be federated. In others outright union will be effected, under some one denomination, for all leaders agree that every congregation needs to belong to some denomination, to give it health of outlook and relationship and stimulus.

When members of a local church are recalcitrant and nowhere is human nature more stubbornly exhibited than in religious factionalism, home mission aid will be withdrawn from it. Practically all of those weak, struggling and competitive congregations are the recipients of home mission aid. When the churches are put on a reasonable basis of cooperation and unity, many millions of dollars will be released annually for use in worthier ways. Certainly it is a cause for general felicitation that church leaders are at least taking in hand the scandal of communities with too many church buildings, underpaid pastors and religion at a low ebb.

POTASH DISCOVERIES

That West Texas or Southwest Oklahoma contains potash deposits which, when developed, will break the hold on the world's supply of that invaluable fertilizer material by the German Kali syndicate, is an announcement coming from headquarters of the Rock Island line, in Chicago.

This is based on discoveries that have just been brought to the attention of the company's mining and agricultural departments. Significance of these discoveries is emphasized by the fact that imports of potash salts in all forms, during 1913, reached a total value of nearly $11,000,000 and that the German mines, now closed to the outside world by the war, have hitherto been the only dependable supply of a mineral salt that has many commercial uses.

Drilling for water by the railroad company at Adrian and Glen Rio, Texas, near the New Mexico line, resulted in the discoveries, which at the first-named point revealed extensive beds of salt.

When a depth of 800 feet was reached in the Glen Rio well it was found that the water contained 771 pounds of alkali salts per 1,000 gallons, which is almost a saturated solution. The percentage of potash is to be determined by a chemical analysis. The water is so strongly alkaline, however, that it is unfit for boiler use and it cannot be improved by chemical treatment.

These results, in connection with a similar discovery at Spur, in Dickens county, Texas, about 200 miles southeastward, indicate to experts that the water has been leaching potash deposits of great magnitude. Chemical analysis of the water at Spur shows potassium to constitute more than 3.4 per cent of the total salts. Presence of these salts also was disclosed in analysis of the rock through which the drill passed.

The geology of the region indicates that the dip of the rock strata is westward and that, therefore, the potash deposits leached by the water from these deep wells, will be found at a considerable distance eastward of the wells. In the opinion of Mr. Carl Scholz, the Rock Island lines mining expert, the probable locality is southwestern Oklahoma, west of Clinton and possibly in the vicinity of Mangum.

The discoveries have been called to the attention of Mr. E. W. Parker, statistician in charge for the United States geological survey at Washington, D. C., by Mr. Scholz, who makes the following statement in his letter: "I am wondering how we can best interest people in the prospecting and development of these deposits, which must include potash and salt in very large quantities because the different drill records which I have examined indicate solid salt beds from five to 65 feet in thickness. While the war is temporarily pressing our industries, I believe it will serve more than any other calamity which could have befallen this world to teach us to depend more upon the utilization of our own products and the production of such as we import from foreign countries but are able to develop here, if we will only make up our minds to do so."

The matter has also been called to the attention of salt producers and fertilizer manufacturers, with a view to inducing a thorough prospecting of the region.

Count Zeppelin, Whose Ships Terrorized Paris

This is Count Zeppelin, whose airships have spread terror to Paris and many cities in France and Belgium, to say nothing of the uneasiness they have caused in London, and his aides. The count, according to a story recently cabled from Germany, was offered the high-sounding title, Admiral of the German Aerial fleet, by Kaiser Wilhelm.

"Wait until we return from London," he replied.

In the Religious World

WHAT SOME CHURCH FOLK ARE THINKING ABOUT AND DOING

Sunday School Lesson and Young People's Topics

THE WORLD'S WORST TRAITOR

The International Sunday School Lesson for October 25 is "Jesus and Judas."—Matt. 26:14-25; 47-50; 27: 3-10.

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

Only a very few names are known to all the civilized world; and there is but one that is the synonym of treason in its attitude and black disloyalty. To say "Judas" is to call up the world's one personality whose name is synonymous with all that humanity instinctively detests. The vivid adjective that can be applied to any of us today is to call him a Judas.

[illegible] was once [illegible] follow [illegible] Christ. As a [illegible] Judas [illegible] from the orthodox [illegible] and he was [illegible] Judas. The [illegible] of the disciple [illegible] Judas [illegible] the name [illegible] the most hated [illegible] in human [illegible] Some of his own worldly [illegible] had visions of avenues [illegible] for worldly trades. He was the ultra-orthodox disciple—whose home was nearest to the temple and its religious institutions.

If any man is counting on his name being, or his social and religious standing being to deliver him from disloyalty and sin, he would better take a long look at the case of Judas. No man [illegible] lest he may not fall low. Church [illegible] and [illegible] from all [illegible] sin. Neither does [illegible] sin in itself, but it begets a whole swarm of other sins.

Perfectly respectable and law-abiding persons are the ones likeliest to be overwhelmed by this sin of avarice, which slays more souls than the sin of murder. We are fond of calling it "thrift," "prudence," "business sagacity," when it is nothing but sheer stark, ruthless love of money. Avarice made Judas a murderer and a traitor; even as it has changed many another God-fearing man into a hard, cruel, suspicious, money-grabbing oppressor of his fellow men. In the black shadow of the Judas crime may we not forswear solemnly the beginnings of the deadly sin of avarice?

Not Judas Only—But a Traitor

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Running With a New Crowd.

Sweeter, tenderer and more beautiful than all the prayer meetings ever held was that which Jesus shared with his disciples on the last night in the upper room. The comfort of that gathering has blessed the world for 19 centuries since. Judas shirked it. He had no taste for prayer meetings—a symptom of his moral and spiritual decline, which he did not fully realize himself. He forsook the gathering in the upper room before the Last Supper was instituted and sought out a crowd more in accord with his new mood.

Imagine the horror of it! Judas who had walked day and night in the sweet fellowship of Jesus and the Eleven, was now consorting with the Pharisees and priests and aristocratic foes of Jesus. We see him next the center of a crowd made up of temple police, Roman soldiers and the blood-thirsty mob. Little joy he had in this company.

Nor did they have any more pleasure in him. In all that mob who accompanied him to the trysting place of Jesus, there was none so low as to respect the traitor. He had betrayed his manhood. The very men who used him, cast him off and bade him bear his own sin and shame.

No man ever was permanently satisfied with a base bargain. News has recently come from Ireland concerning a well-known figure in the financial world, who was a passenger on the ill-fated Titanic. He used his authority to secure a place in one of the boats, although many women and children were drowned. The whole world pointed a finger of scorn at him. He was obliged to retire from all his official positions. Now he has secluded himself in an Irish estate, where even the peasants curse his name as they pass his gates. In every bitter hour of the existence that he thought would be sweet life, he now knows that death were far better than this odium. He betrayed his manhood and has learned the Judas lesson, that he gave all and got nothing. It was logical that Judas should kill himself; for all that makes life worth living had been killed for him by his denial of his own manhood.

Love's Sign as Treason's Token.

Some persons deny that there is a devil, but no explanation short of Satan himself can account for the act of Judas, when he came to point out his master and friend to his murderers. Disappointment, ambition, overwhelming avarice, might account for his trafficking with the enemies of Christ, but to betray him by a kiss—that needs Satan for its explanation.

It was not a casual kiss, a dainty peck at the lips, such as we see two women give when they meet. The Greek word shows us that Judas kissed his master with all the passionate ardor of unrestrained affection. A better translation would be—"He kissed him again and again;" as the prodigal's father kissed his returning son; and as the grateful woman kissed the feet of the master. The same word is used in all these cases. Delilah's betrayal of Samson was not comparable to this horrible simulation of the highest devotion for the purpose of the lowest betrayal.

"Hail, Master!" The familiar and affectionate old greeting of the comrade days when the 12 traveled together with their Lord, was the word that accompanied the act of betrayal. There was not one of the beholders, who possessed a vestige of manhood, that did not loathe this ingrate's act, as he (as it sold his best friend to death for the sake of a few pieces of silver.

Those who have looked most deeply into life are assured that one of the master words to dominate conduct is loyalty. The good business man and the successful politician alike count this the cardinal virtue. They stand true to those who have any claim upon their allegiance.

Loyalty alone is worth while. Friends may prove false, but we, at least, may stand true. As Shakespeare says, "Love is not love which alters when it alteration finds." The simple reason why thousands of American homes are being shipwrecked is that they have lost sight of the preeminent place of loyalty, which transcends even the obligations of love. In religious work, in business, in politics, in social life, loyalty is the virtue which, perhaps more than any other, is called for at the present time.

Judas was the greatest of all human catastrophes, the completest of moral failures. Let us learn from his abject figure that it is only worth while in life to follow the example of Judas' steadfast master, who, "Having loved his own, . . . he loved them unto the end."

THE CITIZEN'S CROWN

Terse Comments on the Uniform Prayer Meeting Topic of the Young People's Societies Christian Endeavor, Etc.—For October 25. "The Christian and the Ballot."—Luke 19:41-48.

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

A new light on democracy has been shed by the red glare of the European war. The chastened vision of mankind has seen anew the preciousness of self-government by the people, wherein no one man can precipitate a national catastrophe. Many persons have for the first time realized the solemnity of citizenship. This vast war has penetrated deeply into the thinking of our time. Even the frivolous have been sobered. As the men of Europe quit their sport and business, in obedience to a master passion of loyalty such as they had never felt before, so in this western world there has been a perceptible rising to a new level of patriotism. Peace has her patriotism, as well as war. The sacredness of the ballot, the King-rite by which the plain man exercises his sovereignty and his divine right to make his own law, is an intensified conviction today with millions. Nothing could be more opportune, especially as fall elections are near in the United States, than this topic given for the consideration of the young people's societies. It is appropriate, timely and essentially religious.

Dr. Robert S. McArthur once said, in an impassioned address on the obligations of Christian citizenship, that if it were within his power, he would refuse the sacraments of the church to the man who refused to go to the ballot box on election day.

Barrie has drawn a pathetic character, in the "Sentimental Tommy" books, Aaron Latta, the man who denied his manhood. Thenceforth the humiliated creature refused to take his place among men; he had been false to the first duty of his sex, and so should be an outcast. Somehow, poor Aaron Latta comes to mind as I contemplate the spectacle of the "good" men who fail to vote on election day. They are emasculated patriots. In the hour of a citizen's highest duty, they have failed to measure up. Even as Aaron Latta [illegible] about his cooking and housework, so these nonvoting Americans should be denied a voice in all the councils of men and patriots. Any person who does not vote, if he can vote, is a bad citizen.

Nobody is without influence. Even a child may constrain a voter to be true to his duty as a voter and a citizen on election day. Isn't it a proper office of good citizenship to strive to assure the presence of at least one indifferent voter at the polls on election day?

There is no glory or romance about it, but as a practical bit of good citizenship the furnishing of a carriage or automobile, to carry ill or infirm voters to the polls, is quite as important as holding meetings, making speeches or adopting resolutions. Wouldn't it create a new atmosphere about a polling place if a Christian Endeavor society were to undertake the transportation of voters?

The person who sells his vote has first sold his soul. Every bought ballot is a betrayal of manhood. The spies which the nations at war in Europe are hunting out and swiftly punishing are not so dangerous to a nation as the traitors who traffic in the sovereign suffrage.

Sacred is the ballot; that as he enters the voting booth, the Christian may most appropriately bow his head in prayer and dedication ere he puts his mark upon it. Needless to say, no vote should be cast upon which the favor of God cannot be asked. A consecration service over every ballot would solve all our problems of citizenship.

"Machine politics" is due to the machine-like voting of partisans.

The voters upon whom the country can count are those upon whom no party can count.

The vote that cannot be cast "as unto the Lord" is not the vote of the Christian.

Distinctively moral issues—the temperance question, of course, being paramount—are nowadays being offered to the suffrage of citizens as never before. This makes even graver the obligation of Christian citizens to bear a free, fearless and vigilant part in the elections. Loyalty to the causes which are distinctively Christian is a paramount duty, taking precedence of all past party affiliations. For we belong to the party of Christ and country before we belong to any political organization.

A humiliating fact for freemen is the well known usage of political parties in counting on "workers," usually inferior men, to control the vote of their district. Experience has shown that one such "worker" can determine the votes of the citizens. His personal solicitation, and the petty favors he can bestow, outweigh all the cardinal considerations of citizenship, and men vote as sheep, rather than as independent patriots. Obviously, any man who votes "to oblige a friend" is not the sort of citizen upon whom the country may depend. Surely it is not too strong a statement to declare that any person who casts a ballot for any other reason than his own independent conviction as to patriotic duty is a traitor to democracy and his flag.

SEVEN SENTENCE SERMONS

He's armed without that's innocent within.—Pope.

Make not thyself the judge of any man.—Longfellow.

Deeper than chords that search the soul and die,
Mocking to ashes color's hot array—
Closer than touch within our hearts they lie—
The words we do not say.
—Martha G. Dickinson.

Let's learn to live, for we must die alone.—Crabbe.

But let every man be swift to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath; for the wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God.—Jas. 1:19-20.

Joy hides behind the eyes
Of sorrow in her darkest hours,
As underneath the snow there lies
The promise of a thousand flowers.
—Louise Morgan Sill.

Language was given us that we might say pleasant things to each other.—Boyce.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Cross currents in trade and financial, domestic and foreign, give a very irregular appearance to commercial and financial affairs. The war abroad is still the dominating element in the entire situation, and whatever dullness, or on the other hand, stimulation, is visible, takes its rise apparently in the hostilities in Europe. On the favorable side of the picture are to be found the rather better tone of financial matters caused by international efforts to bring about a resumption of normal conditions in the exchange market, cotton export situation and the reopening of the stock markets.

Bank clearings for the week ending October 22, according to Bradstreet's, were $2,783,846,000, a decrease of 24.6 per cent from the same week last year; business failures were 336 against 344 last year; wheat export, including flour, 5,438,478 bushels against 8,235,385 bushels last year.

Financial Situation

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Interest in financial affairs today was again focused on Washington, where further conferences and negotiations were in progress for the alleviation of foreign exchange conditions and the unraveling of the complex cotton situation. It is becoming more generally recognized that these factors constitute the foundation upon which all financial and commercial operations for the immediate future are to be laid.

The feature of the foreign exchange situation was the new low record for exchange on Germany, for which sight drafts sold at 90½. This was an outcome of the large offerings of bills against shipments of grains, cotton and general merchandise to Germany. Trustworthy accounts agree that large sums of money are on deposit here for financial and commercial interests in Berlin, Hamburg, Frankfort and other large cities of the German empire.

Exchange on London was more steady, the better tone resulting from the purchase of bills in connection with the payment of the city loans. Cotton bills were less conspicuous in the day's business with London, but it is said that additional shipments of that commodity to Liverpool are in contemplation.

Further ease in money was noted, and tomorrow's bank statement is expected to show another appreciable gain in cash, with the complete effacement of the deficit in cash reserves, although the loan item is an unknown quantity. Local and interior banks are buying more commercial paper, but greater discrimination is being shown in the purchase of these bills. The improved state of the monetary situation is also evidenced in the continued retirement of emergency currency.

Increase in idle railroad equipment and falling away in bank clearings offer their own explanations respecting trade conditions. This center continues to show the largest contraction in clearings, albeit the exhibition is better than in the preceding week. Unseasonable weather gave a further setback to retail business at leading centers.

Receivership for the Toledo, St. Louis & Western road occasioned no surprise, in view of the company's default on its bonds almost three months ago, but the incident called renewed attention to similar financial embarrassment by other railway systems of the same class.

London cables reported further accessions of gold by the Bank of England and an impending issue of Russian treasury bills, the latter in part payment of orders placed in Great Britain.

24-Hour Records in Wheat Exports Broken

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—All 24-hour records for export business in wheat since European hostilities began were surpassed by the totals reached today, 3,000,000 bushels. The broadening out of trade was accompanied by rumors that agents of the German and English governments had been in active competition.

One result of the huge transatlantic sales of wheat was to stimulate transactions in other staples, notably corn and provisions, so that the interest shown in the speculative pits as well as at the sample tables was the greatest displayed for a long time.

The excitement, however, such as characterized the early days of the war, did not develop, and the widest variation in price was a rise of 2⅛c in December wheat, a gain that was narrowed to 1⅜c at the close, latest sales of the December option being at $1.17⅞, as compared with $1.15⅝ last night.

Italy was credited today with paying the top figures so far reached this season for cash wheat in the United States. The reason appeared to be the necessity of supplying Switzerland, which now has been cut off completely from grain shipments except through the one neighboring country to the south.

General need of wheat from Uncle Sam was especially emphasized today by advices that, despite recent rain, there was no likelihood of any exportable surplus in Australia and by reports that the yields in Canada were worse than had heretofore been made known. To a slight extent, other cereals as well were bullishly affected by the Germans' wholesale destruction of steamships that trade with Argentina.

Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Immense export sales gave the wheat market today a big upward swing. The volume of trade was the largest since the excitement at the beginning of the war. Prices closed steady at 1¼ to 1⅝c net advance. Other leading staples scored a gain—corn ⅝@⅞, oats ⅜@¾ and provisions from a shade to 10 cents.

Foreigners accepted without haggling nearly every offer of wheat today from any point in the United States. The amount taken was estimated as high as 3,000,000 bushels. In addition to the heavy purchasing of cash wheat, there was a lively demand from exporters for the December delivery, both here and at other centers. It was current gossip that in some places the agents of Germany and England were bidding against each other for supplies. One transaction that involved 15 boat loads to go to Italy was said to have been made at the highest price so far on this year's crop.

Barring an early dip, which was due to speculative selling pressure, wheat prices had no important feature from start to finish. The temporary downturn came to a sudden end as soon as the magnitude of export business began to be apparent. In connection with the European buying there was high authority for statements that the crop yield in Canada had been ascertained to be worse than indicated by the most pessimistic estimates heretofore made public.

Corn rose sharply, influenced by numerous reports that husking was not turning out nearly as well as expected, and that many vessels in the South American trade has been sunk by the Germans. There was persistent buying on the part of one of the largest houses on 'change. Profit taking for holders appeared to restrict the advance in oats. Receipts at primary point were short of last year's figures the first time this season.

Buying of provisions was of a more general character than for some weeks. The incentive came chiefly from the strength of hogs and grain.

Quotations Furnished by Otis & Co.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
Dec.	115½	117⅛	115⅛	117⅛
May	121	122⅝	120⅝	122⅝
Corn—				
Dec.	69⅛	70⅛	68⅛	70
May	71⅝	72⅝	71⅛	72⅛
Oats—				
Dec.	50½	51	50¼	50⅞
May	53⅝	54⅛	53⅝	53⅞
Pork—				
Jan.	18.92	18.95	18.90	18.95
Lard—				
Jan.	9.92	10.02	9.90	10.00
Ribs—				
Jan.	9.85	9.90	9.82	9.87

COLORADO SPRINGS STOCK QUOTATIONS

Mining	Bid.	Ask.
Acacia	02¼	02¾
C. C. Con.	007	01
C. K. & N.	04	07
Dante	02	04
Dr. Jack Pot	06	06¼
Elkton	41	42¾
El Paso	100	150
Fanny R.	01⅝	02
Findley	..	02
Gold Dollar Con.	02	04
Gold Sov.	008	02
Isabella	11⅜	11⅝
Jack Pot	05	05½
Jennie Sample	02	05
Lexington	003	02
Mary McKinney	30	34
Old Gold	..	02
Pharmacist	..	01
Portland	101	103
Vindicator	101½	104

Oil Stocks	Bid.	Ask.
Golden Cycle	100	
Jerry J.	02	03¼
U. G. M.	03	04

Prospects	Bid.	Ask.
Banner	003	005
Black Jack	0025	01
Rob Lee	..	001
Fauntleroy	..	02
Gold Bond	..	02
Home	..	008
Little Lane	003	007
Mary Nevins	..	02¼
New Haven	..	006
Raven & B. H.	02	04
Requa Savage	006	008
Rose M.	005	..
Rose N.	006	..

Miscellaneous	Bid.	Ask.
Blanche	001	..
Flower West	0025	01
O. K.	..	005
Texas Girl	..	01

SEPARATE SALES

Elkton, 1,000 at 42¼, 1,000 at 42; Isabella, 1,000 at 10⅞, 1,000 at 10⅝, 1,000 at 10½.

SUGAR

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Raw sugar quiet; molasses, 3.81, centrifugal, 4.6, refined quiet.

Railroad Time Tables

DENVER & RIO GRANDE

Effective June 7, 1914.
City Ticket Office, 123 E. Pike's Peak Ave.
Phone Main 84.

SOUTH, EAST AND WEST.

No.	TO	Leaves
1	Salt Lake City and Pacific Coast	10:35 am
5	Salt Lake City and Pacific Coast	11:45 am
11	Pueblo, Wichita, Kansas City and St. Louis	7:35 pm
9	Pueblo, Wichita, Kansas City and St. Louis	8:20 pm
3	Glenwood, Utah, Pacific Coast	8:20 pm
13	Alamosa, Wagon Wheel Gap, Durango, Silverton	10:15 pm
15	Salida, Leadville, Ouray, Telluride	11:45 pm

NORTH TO DENVER AND DENVER CONNECTIONS.

No.	FROM	Leaves
10	Leadville, Telluride, Ouray, Salida and Alamosa	4:45 am
12	Pueblo, St. Louis, Kansas City and Wichita	9:20 am
6	Pacific Coast and Salt Lake	11:00 am
14	Pueblo, St. Louis, Kansas City and Wichita	1:35 pm
4	Pacific Coast and Salt Lake	3:40 pm
2	Pacific Coast and Salt Lake	5:40 pm
30	Canon City and Pueblo	8:15 pm

Trains to Manitou:	Ar. fr	Manitou:	
61	7:35 am	62	8:35 am
63	11:00 am	64	11:35 am
65	4:10 p	66	5:00 pm

COLORADO & SOUTHERN LINES

119 East Pikes Avenue.
Phone Main 104.
Effective February 15, 1914.

NORTHBOUND.

No.		Leave
7	For Denver from Texas and the Gulf	4:05 am
15	For Denver	6:20 am
5	For Denver, St. Joseph, Kansas City, St. Louis, north and west, Puget Sound, California	7:25 am
607	For Denver, Omaha, Chicago and east	11:35 am
1	For Denver, DeLuxe for California from Texas and Gulf Coast	12:30 pm
11	For Denver	3:00 pm
601	For Denver, California and Puget Sound	4:05 pm
3	For Denver, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Omaha, Chicago and East	5:50 pm

SOUTHBOUND.

No.		Arrive
8	For Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast Points	2:05 am
8	For Pueblo	8:20 am
4	For Pueblo	10:35 am
12	For Pueblo	12:25 pm
2	Gulf Coast 14 cities for San Antonio, Ft. Worth, Dallas, Waco, Austin, Houston, Galveston, Louisiana, Florida and Gulf Coast points	2:35 pm
610	For Pueblo	4:25 pm
6	For Pueblo	10:20 pm

G. H. LOGAN, Com'l Agent.

MANITOU & PIKES PEAK RAILWAY

(COG ROAD)
In Effect May 15, 1914.

Stations.	Down Trains 13 P.M.	11 A.M.	Up Trains 12 A.M.	14 P.M.
Summit	2:00	11:45	11:05	1:10
Windy Point	4:00	12:04	10:45	1:47
Mountain View	4:30	12:27	10:12	1:17
Half Way House	4:43	12:32	9:59	1:04
Minnehaha	4:51	12:46	9:45	1:00
Manitou	5:05	1:00	9:25	1:30
	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.

C. W. SMITH, Manager.

THE CRIPPLE CREEK TRIP

Effective August 30, 1914.

9—Daily—Lv. Colo. Springs 10:25 a
Arrive Cripple C. 1:40 p
4—Daily—Lv. Cripple Creek 3:00 p
Arrive Colorado Sp. 5:45 p

All trains arrive and depart Santa Fe-Color'do & Southern stations, Colorado Springs.

SANTA FE

Corrected to March 7, 1914.
Union Station, East Pikes Peak Avenue.

COLORADO SPRINGS TO DENVER.

No.	Leave Colorado Springs	Arrive Denver
7	4:05 am	7:00 am
15	6:20 am	8:30 am
5	7:25 am	10:30 am
607	11:35 am	2:15 pm
1	12:30 pm	3:20 pm
11	3:00 pm	5:30 pm
601	4:10 pm	6:45 pm
3	5:50 pm	8:20 pm

DENVER TO COLORADO SPRINGS.

No.	Leave Denver.	Arrive Colo. Springs.
12	8:00 am	9:30 am
4	8:00 am	10:30 am
12	9:30 am	11:50 am
3	12:15 pm	2:45 pm
610	3:30 pm	6:15 pm
10	6:45 pm	9:15 pm
6	7:45 pm	10:20 pm
8	11:30 pm	2:00 am

EASTBOUND AND CALIFORNIA.

111	Kansas City and Chicago connecting with California Fast Mail	6:30 am
4	To Pueblo	10:35 am
12	Kansas City and Chicago	12:25 pm
8	To Pueblo	2:35 pm
610	Kansas City and Chicago, California Limited Collection	6:35 pm
6	Kansas City and Chicago	10:20 pm

C. C. HOYT, City Passenger Agent.
Phone Main 183.

ROCK ISLAND LINES

Effective Sunday, March 29.

No.	LEAVE COLORADO SPRINGS.	
9	Rocky Mountain Limited for Omaha and Chicago	9:25 am
10	Colorado Flyer for Kansas City and St. Louis	1:30 pm
6	Eastern Express for Omaha, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis	9:00 pm
8	For Pueblo	8:00 am
	ARRIVE IN COLORADO SPRINGS.	
8	From Pueblo	9:05 am
5	Colorado Express from Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis	7:30 am
10	Colorado Flyer from Kansas City and St. Louis	11:30 am
7	Rocky Mountain Limited from Chicago and Omaha	1:20 pm
9	From Pueblo	3:40 pm

G. S. TORRINGTON, City Passenger Agent.
2 East Pikes Peak Avenue.

COLORADO MIDLAND

(MIDLAND ROUTE)
121 East Pikes Peak Ave. Phone 376.

No.		
6	For Leadville, Aspen, Glenwood, Grand Junction, Salt Lake and Pacific Coast. (A. T. & S. F.-Midland depot)	12:20
12	For Victor and Cripple Creek. (D. & R. G. depot)	6:35
8	For Leadville, Aspen, Glenwood, Utah and Pacific Coast (A. T. & S. F. depot)	9:30
6	From Grand Junction, Glenwood, Leadville, (A. T. & S. F.-Midland depot)	6:05
6	From Cripple Creek, Victor (D. & R. G. depot)	10:40
4	From Grand Junction, Aspen, Leadville, Utah and Pacific Coast (A. T. & S. F. depot)	5:30

MISSOURI PACIFIC

Effective June 7, 1914.
City Ticket Office, 122 E. Pikes Peak Ave.
Phone Main 96.

Arrive		Depart
9:15 am	St. Louis, Sedalia, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Wichita and Hot Springs, Ark., daily	6:00
1:30 pm	Fast Mail, St. Louis, Hot Springs, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison Leavenworth	2:35

Wants

WANTED Male Help

WANTED—MEN TO LEARN BARBER TRADE. Few weeks completes. Good money made. Best trade in existence for poor man. Machinery can't kill it. Our graduates greatly in demand on account of our thorough training. Write for catalogue. MOLER BARBER COLLEGE, Denver, Colo.

$150 SALARY for 60 days' work, distributing religious literature; no experience or investment necessary, promotion to broader field for those who show ability; spare time work if you prefer. J. S. Ziegler Co., 1600 Como Block, Chicago.

WANTED—Good, hustling college boy to work spare hours; must be good talker.
COLORADO HOME INV. CO.
Room 28 Independence Bldg.

WANTED—Young men to learn automobile repairing and driving; practical methods; class starts Nov. 1st. Colorado Springs Auto School, 408 S. Tejon St.

WANTED—News agent; steady run; security required. 536 E. Pikes Peak.

120 N. Nevada; hair cut, 15c; shave, 10c; you are next; the best.

WANTED Female Help

MR. CHAS. E. V. P., personal stenographer to President Wilson, obtained his shorthand in evening school. Enroll now, it may help you to advance. Don't let pleasure or a little hard work stand between you and success.
BROWN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE

GIRL for general house work, small house, no washings. Apply this morning, 1621 N. Cascade Ave.

FIRST-CLASS help furnished. Mrs. A. McGrath's Employment Office, 311 E. Bijou. Phone 4931J.

LADIES' gents' and children's cast clothing bought and sold at 30 N. Weber St. Phone Main 5474.

WANTED—Mail order female help. Henderson Employment Office, 20 E. Kiowa. Phone 3916.

WANTED Situations

FASHIONABLE Jr. making by day work; guaranteed. Call M. 2409, 221 N. Cascade.

EXPERIENCED lady desires office work, clerking, work of any kind. Main 3318.

YOUNG man wants work of any kind. Painter and finisher by trade. 25 N. Nevada.

WANTED—Situation by first-class cook; best city references. 221 S. Nev.

WANTED — Work by experienced laundress. Phone Hylands 100.

A-1 auto driver with shop experience wants job; references. P-98, Gaz.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER, 429 Hagerman Building.

WANTED Miscellaneous

FURNITURE WANTED

WILL buy for cash or sell on commission. El Paso Auction House, 324 N. Tejon. Phone Main 978.

ASH PITS cleaned, expert work done. Office, 114½ E. Cucharas. Phone Main 1004. H. T. O'Brien, Mgr.

WANTED—Use of a room with piano, Saturday, in exchange for music lessons; centrally located. Phone Red 158.

WANTED, Second-hand furniture, violins, mandolins, guitars. Pratt'ras, 429 E. Pikes Peak.

ASHPITS cleaned, expressing and moving. Phone M. 1131. Randolph & Harris.

SEE Peartree before you buy or sell your furniture. 429 E. Pikes Peak.

SAFETY razor blades sharpened. E. H. Mora, 111 E. Huerfano St.

SAFETY blades sharpened. Sun Drug Co. and Fiedler's cigar store.

WANTED—A low dairy wagon in good condition. 1514 Grant Ave.

WANTED—Pigs and hens. 435 E. Kiowa.

HIGHEST cash prices for second-hand clothing, shoes, valises. Main 1632.

TRADE good shotgun for .22 rifle; must be good. Phone 2796.

WANTED—Pasture for cow over winter. Apply 1829 Grant.

WANTED—A wheel-chair. Phone 3695W.

GRADUATE OSTEOPATH

DR. G. W. FAULY

and wife, graduates of osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo., under Dr. A. T. Still. Osteopathy corrects the cause of disease, and thereby prevents further disease. Office, 201-202-203-204 DeGraff Bldg., 318 N. Tejon St. Phone Main 1701. Residence, 1532 N. Nevada. Phone Main 266.

We will show you to your satisfaction the cause of your trouble.

DR. E. E. CONWAY

Graduate and post work under specialists; consultation and examination free if by appointment. Phone or call 6 El Paso Bank Bldg., or phone Red 61.

DRS. J. P. O. Givens and Laura B. Givens, graduates under Dr. Still, founder of osteopathy; acute and chronic diseases treated. Calls answered.

FOR SALE FURNITURE

HEATERS—Coles hot blast, Bucks hot blast, Banquet oak and Model oak, all in fine condition and prices low. H. D. Brassfield, 16 E. Kiowa.

SEND your goods to the El Paso Auction House; we sell them. Phone Main 978.

ROBINSON saves you money on all floor coverings. Try him. 321 E. P. P.

FURNITURE of 5 rooms for sale, cheap. 25 N. Nevada.

FOR RENT OFFICES

FOR RENT—Office rooms, single or en suite. Gazette building. Apply Gazette Business Office.

FOR RENT—One furnished office in Gazette Bldg. Apply business office.

FOR RENT HOUSES Furnished

FOR RENT

High class boarding and rooming house, completely furnished, doing good business now; high class patrons. 400 block north.
HAIGLER REALTY CO.
Burns Bldg.

FOR FURNISHED HOUSES

from $10.00 to $125.00 month, don't fail to get our list.
COLORADO HOME INV. CO.
Room 28 Independence Bldg.

FOR the winter or longer, all or part of a 7-room, completely furnished modern dwelling and sleeping porch, garage if desired; would exchange rent for board and room; no children. Call or address 508 E. Cache la Poudre. Phone 2307.

FURNISHED—Two four-room bricks, neat and clean, nearly modern. For the winter, $12 and $14 per month. Inquire owner, E. H. Witherell, 604 E. Cache la Poudre.

7-ROOM house, strictly modern, newly renovated and painted, at 821 N. Wahsatch Ave. Sleeping porch, barn, large grounds, piano if desired; $35 per month. Inquire at 1008 N. Corona.

TEN-ROOM house, strictly modern; a splendid home; nicely furnished. 134 Lincoln Ave., Colorado City. Call at residence or Phone E. H. Witherell, 2731R.

FOR RENT—Furnished light housekeeping apartment; nicely furnished; close in; reasonable. Phone Main 4002J, or call 222 East Monument.

FINE, well furnished eight room residence; two bathrooms, three porches; best location north; ideal winter home. Phone 702.

MODERN 5-room house, with sleeping porch; also large west and south porches; bargain to desirable party. 1931 N. Tejon.

3 NEAT, clean cottages with sleeping porches; choice residence section; rent reasonable. 1715 Wood. Phone M. 2366.

IVYWILD — 8-room cottage, strictly modern and well furnished; hot water heat; owner leaving city. Apply Wills, Speckman & Kent, Gazette Building.

1327 COLORADO AVE.—4 rooms nicely furnished, $20 per month; unfurnished, $15; inquire at 216 N. Cascade.

TWO 3-room furnished cottages, bath new, newly furnished, have never been occupied. 720 S. Tejon.

5 ROOMS furnished complete, electric lights, water inside, 2 lots, good chicken house; $15 mo. 208 E. Mill.

WILL LEASE my home, 1010 E. Cimarron St., 5 rooms furnished, for six months; $25; modern except heat.

A MODERN 4-room cottage; nicely furnished; reasonable rent. Inquire at the Kennebec, 132 S. Cascade.

ALL or part of 7-room modern house, fine sleeping porch, clean and well furnished, piano. 1229 N. Tejon.

VERY desirable furnished house, 8 rooms, porch, water heat. 1020 N. Nevada.

ATTRACTIVE furnished bungalow; well heated; 4 rooms, porch. 1918 N. Nevada.

FIVE-ROOM upper flat, strictly modern, heat furnished. 826 E. Cache la Poudre.

FURNISHED or unfurnished house, close in; cheap; modern. 324 N. Wahsatch.

3-ROOM furnished cottage, heat and clean, coal and gas range, cheap rent. 512 N. Tejon St. Phone Main 1716.

THREE-ROOM modern, except heat, no sickness; Nov. 1 928 N. Wahsatch.

EIGHT ROOMS, furnished. Inquire 2 E. Bijou.

THIRTEEN ROOMS, furnished. Inquire 815 N. Cascade Ave.

FIVE ROOMS, strictly modern. 14 S. Fourteenth St.

NICE 6-room modern house, close in. 503 S. Nevada.

TENT COTTAGES for rent. 327 N. Weber.

4-ROOM house; bath; modern; piano; cheap. 1505 N. Corona.

FURNISHED modern apartment. 428 E. Pikes Peak Ave.

5-ROOM house, cellar, chicken house, barn, $12. 408 Adelaide place.

EIGHT-ROOM house at Broadmoor, on car line. Phone Main 2271.

THREE and 4-room houses, furnished. 14 S. Corona. Phone Red 175.

FOR RENT—4-room cottage, modern except heat. Inquire 1003 Colo. Ave.

CLAIRVOYANTS

MADAM ELLOON
MOVED TO
323 E. FOUNTAIN ST.

World renowned for her marvelous predictions; most reliable, truest, scientific palmist, trance clairvoyant, psychic healer.

THE FUTURE CAN BE FORETOLD. My success has been built upon honest advice and the success I bring my clients. The confidence of a client can only be earned through honest dealing and satisfying advice. There are good and bad people in every profession. No client has ever lost a dollar through my advice, of which fact I am proud. Moved to 323 East Fountain St.

14 YRS. a citizen of Colo. Springs; MRS. SAMPSON, noted psychic; all work guaranteed. Readings daily. Spiritual meetings Sun., Thurs. eve., 8 sharp. Now at 110 N. Nevada, one door south.

For Sale or Exchange

ALL CLEAR, new 4-room house, sleeping porch, fine cellar, lot 50x210, fine lawn, walks through yard, good barn, chicken houses and wire for 2,000 chickens; finest view in city; will take part cash or part trade, and give terms. 837 E. Vermijo.

FOR sale or trade; fine located lot in Ivywild, for auto or small saw mill outfit. E. P. Dorr, 214 W. Second St., Colorado Springs, Colo.

FOR RENT HOUSES Unfurnished

FOR RENT, UNFURNISHED

10-room house, needs some repairing, fine location; will rent cheap to right party and take the rent in work.
THE SUN REALTY CO.
23½ N. Tejon St.

A MODERN 6-room house with sleeping porch, sun parlor and in elegant shape; no street car fare. 410 S. Cascade. W. E. McClung. Main 62.

FOR rent ($16) or sale on easy terms 425 East Caramillo street. Apply State Realty Co., or owner, Box 374, Lincoln, Neb.

4 ROOMS, modern except heat; north; gas and coal ranges, heater; cheap. Four rooms, bath, lights; west side; $8.00. Phone Main 3579J.

MOST desirable five-room, modern, steam-heated apartments; walking distance. Inquire John F. Murray, Y. M. C. A. building.

MODERN five-room bungalow; south front; in best condition; located northeast. Inquire John F. Murray, Y. M. C. A. building.

4-ROOM unfurnished house, modern except heat, $10. Call at 604 East Cache la Poudre. Phone 3781.

4 ROOMS, modern except heat, close in, with barn; cheap to permanent renters. Phone Main 1897.

913 N. Cedar, 3 rooms, barn, chicken house; newly painted; $8. Phone 4006W.

COLORED tenants; r. 413 N. Royer, 4 rooms, $8. Phone 4006W.

3-ROOM cottage, unfurnished. Call 1019 N. Wahsatch. Phone Main 3995J.

SIX ROOMS, modern except heat, coal in basement; $20. 418 E. Yampa.

FOR RENT—Four rooms, modern, cheap. 485 E. Willamette.

SIX ROOMS, strictly modern. 1408 Colorado Ave.

5-ROOM house, modern except heat. 317 E. Platte.

7-ROOM modern house, 421 E. Boulder. Apply 419 E. Boulder.

12-ROOM house, 820 N. Weber. Inquire Smith Packing Co.

6-ROOM house unfurnished, rent reasonable. 818 E. Platte.

LAURNIA apartment. See janitor or phone 746.

A FOUR-ROOM modern flat; new and very cosy; $15. 506½ S. El Paso.

ONE 5-room Crescent apartment. Apply No. 1, The Gladstone. Ph. 2244.

4-R. brick, south front, warm (for sale, monthly payments). 230 E. Vermijo.

TWO rooms, water inside, $5 per month. Call 117 E. Costilla.

4 ROOMS, bath, $10. Inquire 110 S. Corona.

232 EAST DALE—8 rooms; fully modern. E. B. Hosman, 426 E. Kiowa.

3-ROOM house, partly modern. 625 E. St. Vrain. $6.

7-ROOM, modern house for rent. 421 E. San Rafael.

FOR RENT—4-room house. 318 South Wahsatch.

BOARD AND ROOMS

GREEN GABLES, week-end parties from Friday evening dinner to Monday breakfast, $2.75. 235 Cheyenne road. M. 3942R.

GOOD board, for sick, by week, with room, $7, sleeping porch, $8; bed patients $3 extra. 817 N. Second St., Nob Hill. Phone M. 3766J.

SPECIAL winter rates for good, steam heated rooms; first-class meals in connection; special Sunday dinners; at the National hotel, Colorado City.

BOARD and rooms at reasonable rates. 116 East Boulder.

BOARD and room for 2 gentlemen. 327 N. Weber.

MISS HORTON.
428 North Weber.

MISS WOMACK
427 N. Nevada.

AUTOMOBILES

USED CAR BARGAINS.

PEERLESS, 4-passenger, an excellent car.

BAKER Electric Roadster, classy and in perfect condition.

1913 CADILLAC, 5-passenger; a real bargain.

1913 FRANKLIN "Little Six." New tires and completely overhauled.

PIERCE "48," 7-passenger, four doors; an excellent, high-grade car.

COLUMBUS Electric Phaeton, excellent condition, very cheap.

THE G. W. BLAKE AUTO CO.

BARGAINS IN USED CARS.

One Chalmers 40; fine condition. 1 Chalmers 36; fine condition. 1 Columbus electric; cheap. Beecher Motor Co., 111 N. Cascade.

PULLMAN 30-h. p. 4-passenger, good condition. C. E. Titus, 127 East Pikes Peak Ave.

2 FORD touring cars in first class condition for sale cheap. Marksheffel Motor Co.

FOR SALE—One good, 5-passenger automobile, cheap. Phone 3628J.

FOR RENT RANCHES

840 ACRES, fenced; good grass, 8-room house, with large porch; barn, sheds, chicken house; water piped to house, barn and garden. Cut this year 40 to 50 tons timothy, 15 tons oat hay, 10 tons alfalfa. 14 miles N. town, 3 miles west Husted; P. O. and school. Cash rent, $600. A. C. Magruder, 323 Burns Bldg.

CHIROPRACTORS

COULTRUP & COULTRUP, CHIROPRACTORS. 208 E. Pikes Peak. Telephone Main 806.

S. B. SOMERS, Edith E. Somers, Chiropractors. Opp. 1st M. E. church. 123 E. Boulder.

CAPSHAWS, "THE PIONEERS," 33 First Nat'l Bank Bldg. Ph. 1221.

FOR RENT ROOMS Furnished

320 N. TEJON—Strictly modern, running hot and cold water in every room; continuous hot water and heat; very reasonable rates to permanents and transients. Phone Main 639.

TIPTON

715 N. Nevada Ave. Main 1893

Large sunny rooms, hot water heat and sleeping porches, housekeeping rooms, furnished complete.

COZY, comfortable flat, 4 rooms, bath, sunny sleeping porch; heat, hot water, gas and electricity; first floor; pleasant location. 326 E. Yampa.

1 LARGE room, hot water heat, for one or two people; in private home; reasonable to permanent renters. 539 N. Wahsatch.

MODERN rooms, also large southeast room with private bath and sleeping porch; garage. 632 N. Nevada. Main 1892.

$10 FOR well furnished housekeeping apartment; gas, phone, new steam plant, also larger apartments. 723 N. Weber. Phone 2225.

NEAT, modern front rooms, ground floor; only 2½ blocks postoffice; homelike place; piano. 432 E. Pikes Peak.

HOUSEKEEPING—3 or 4 rooms; winter rates; bath, phone, light, bath; strictly modern. Call afternoons. 321 E. Monument.

2 ROOMS for light housekeeping; private entrance; use of phone; close in. 110 N. Wahsatch. Ph. Main 2247.

MODERN apartments, 3 or 4 rooms; first or second floor; sleeping porches; no tuberculars. 317 E. Monument.

2 ROOMS and sleeping porch, modern, good heat; no invalids. Phone 597 or call 803 N. Wahsatch.

LARGE southeast, well-furnished, warm room, with board. 218 East Yampa.

FRONT parlor; housekeeping; bath. Mrs. Clifton, 317 E. San Rafael. Ph. 3531M.

FURNISHED 2-room apartment for light housekeeping; also single room; close in. 19 West View Place.

6 NICE rooms for young men, use of shower bath and swimming pool. Y. M. C. A.

4 MODERN housekeeping rooms, on first floor; no children. 414 S. Cascade.

NICE, large, sunny room, with sleeping porch; south exposure. 627 N. Weber.

NEWLY furnished rooms, single or en suite; under new management. 2 N. Cascade.

THREE-ROOM modern apartment; first floor; private bath. Phone 4009W. 419 N. Nevada.

MODERN light housekeeping rooms. 704 N. Tejon. Phone Main 752 or 2042.

TWO ROOMS for housekeeping, water, light and gas, $8. 683 N. Corona.

LARGE sunny rooms, hot water heat. 423 N. Nevada. Phone 2845.

NICE rooms and sleeping porch, 216 N. Cascade.

LARGE front room, with sleeping porch; no invalids. 819 N. Weber.

MODERN front room for light housekeeping. 617 N. Nevada.

FURNISHED rooms, running water, steam heat and bath. 119 E. Platte.

TWO rooms, $8 month; housekeeping. 316 N. Nevada.

LARGE front room; modern house. 22 E. Platte.

FURNISHED apartment for housekeeping; modern. 215 N. Cascade.

NEATLY furnished rooms for students or others, $1.50 up. 928 N. Weber.

TWO nicely furnished housekeeping rooms; close in. 425 E. St. Vrain.

ONE large room; close in; men only; winter rates. 235 E. St. Vrain.

HORSES AND VEHICLES

GOOD, young delivery horse, sound, weight 1,100 lbs., guaranteed everywhere; cheap; also young mare, weight, 850 lbs., very cheap; express wagon. 8 S. Wahsatch.

FOR SALE—Registered mare, 2 colts, buggy, wagon and harness. Call 111 N. Tejon. Phone 1593.

FOR TRADE—One work horse and farm wagon for fresh cow. 133 N. Thirteenth St.

PAIR heavy horses, wagon and harness; drivers and tested cows. 314 W. Willamette.

WANTED—Horses to pasture; reasonable; close in. Inquire 617 N. Wahsatch.

FOR SALE—Huckster's wagon, 2 horses, harness and license. 1006 E. Monument St.

FOR SALE—Team, harness and spring wagon. Call afternoons. 1514 Grant.

FOR sale or trade—A serviceable horse, wt. 1,000 lbs. 1402 S. Tejon St.

FOR SALE—Young mare and wagons. 501 S. Weber or call M. 1410.

8-YEAR-OLD mare; gentle, good driver for family use. 3 S. Wahsatch.

FOR SALE—Young team, surrey and wagon. 209 E. Moreno.

POULTRY SUNDRIES

RUPP'S red rabbits and good laying hens. White leghorn. 314 W. Willamette.

FOR SALE—6 White Orpington hens, one rooster, 14 Belgian hares, young and old. Phone 3698W.

FOR SALE 60 nice pullets, 40 cents each. Main 1610.

SOME good laying hens and rabbits; pullets. 714 N. Pine.

FOR—SALE—15 R. I. hens, cheap if taken today. 944 N. Spruce.

THOROUGHBRED Indian Runner ducks, $1 each. 1022 So. Sahwatch.

FOR SALE Real Estate

HOMESTEADS

18,000 acres of government land in El Paso county open for settlement, and only 6 to 25 miles from two railroads.

Fifty years ago we sang
"The world is wide and broad enough,
And don't you be alarmed,
For Uncle Sam is rich enough
To give us all a farm."

But now you will have to hurry to 226 N. Tejon street and make your selection and location.

JOHN LENNOX

SACRIFICE, SACRIFICE
FOR SALE BY THE OWNER

The cottage nearly new and modern except heat, consists of five large rooms, halls, closets, pantry, cellar, full bathroom of porcelain and nickel plumbing, two full lots, all in lawn, shade and fruit; one of the finest chicken runs and sun coops in the city; close to car line and school; northeast, in the prettiest and healthiest part of Colorado Springs; this pretty place has cost me $3,500, but I am going to make it an object to anyone who will act quick. I live in the house and will be glad to show it to you at any time. O-100 Gazette.

IF YOU HAVE ANYTHING YOU DON'T NEED AND WANT SOMETHING YOU DO NEED CALL ON

COLE & BEATTIE
Room 15, 12½ S. Tejon.

SMALL MISSOURI FARM.

$5 cash and $5 monthly; no interest or taxes. Highly productive land; close to three big markets. Write for photographs and full information. MUNGER, G-174, N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SNAP—Trustee's purchase certificate, $600; may take $1,250 property. 813 N. Walnut; deed Dec. 8. Address R-7, Gazette.

ACRE, 3-r. residence, Del Norte and Seventh; cash, half price; trade what? R-8, Gazette.

FOR SALE—8-room house, modern except heat, corner lot, 50x190. Inquire 1002 Colorado Ave.

DO you want a new 5-room, up-to-date bungalow at cost? Call 324 E. Cache la Poudre.

MODERN cottage for sale or rent; terms. See owner, 18 E. Espanola.

FOR SALE 10 acres good Florida land. Address P-100 Gazette.

$250 EQUITY in 5-room modern bungalow for $850. 1127 N. Hancock.

TO TRADE

WE CAN TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING, ANYWHERE—

COLE & BEATTIE
Room 15, 12½ S. Tejon.

NINE-ROOM modern residence, North Cascade Ave., to trade for smaller property; must be modern and well located. Address with location of property, O-75 Gazette.

WILL TRADE brand new high-grade auto for improved Colorado Springs real estate. Address with description of property, O-78 Gazette.

RESIDENCE, 7 rooms; close in; to exchange for improved ranch in Colorado or property in Indiana. R-6, Gaz.

FOR TRADE—Registered mare, two colts, buggy, wagon and harness, for good auto. Call 111 N. Tejon. Ph. 1593.

BUSINESS CHANCES

FOR SALE—Weekly paper and job plant in Colorado town of about 5,000. Good thing for right party. Present owner unable to look after the property, so is willing to dispose of same at the right price. For particulars, address X. Y. Z., care Gazette, Colorado Springs, Colo.

OWING to a recent injury I am compelled to sell the lease and furniture of my hotel in Long Beach, Cal., which is in the best location in the city. Write for terms. Eastman hotel, Long Beach, Cal.

FOR SALE—Grocery and confectionery; on account of sickness; will invoice about $500; fixtures, $150; rent for store, with 5-room modern cottage, $25 month. 1635 Colorado Ave.

UNDIVIDED half interest in tin, sheet iron, metal and furnace work; general repairs, etc.; will trade. Call on P. Bechtle, 16 Postoffice Place.

FOR SALE—Good grocery and market business; see for yourself. P. O. Box 942.

STORAGE & TRANSFER

IT'S the combination, experience, carefulness, promptness and price that has established our reputation as packers and movers of furniture; experienced men, modern storage are for your use. The Smith Storage and Transfer Co. Phone 100. 2 E. Kiowa.

STORAGE MILLEN. HE stores goods right. 107-111 S. Nevada.

MONEY TO LOAN

$25.00 UP to loan on pianos, household goods, cattle autos; lowest rates, no delays. City Loan Bank, 31 Bank Bldg.

EVERYTHING IN LOANS AND INSURANCE. DAVIS. DAVIS. 36 First Nat'l Bank Bldg. Ph. M. 170.

DRESSMAKING

QUEEN CITY College of Dressmaking and Tailoring. Satisfaction guaranteed. Laura G. Abendshien, instructor. Phone M. 318. El Paso Bank Bldg.

DRESSMAKING by the day. Mrs. Nichols. Phone M. 3861J, 304 E. Monument.

WANTED Real Estate

WANT ranch within 25 miles of Colorado Springs with or without improvements. R-9, Gazette.

WANTED—To buy 6 or 7-room modern house. P. O. Box 942.

SHOE REPAIRING

QUICK and first-class work while you wait at Peterson's Shoe Shop, 121 E. Kiowa St. Phone Main 1[illegible].

LOST

LOST

Will person having custody of case containing aluminum ware, left with them during past week, deliver same at our office, 536 East Pikes Peak and receive reward.

LOST—Black leather bag, between 500 block on North Weber and 2300 block. Contained small amount of money and Kodak films. Reward if returned to Gazette.

LOST—On Cripple Creek wagon road at waterspout, near where McKay road branches off, lady's gold watch in leather wrist holder. Return to H. C. Harmon, 112 East Pikes Peak. Reward.

LOST—The book containing the initiates of the Phi Beta Kappa society of Colorado college. A reward of $10 will be paid for its return to the Gazette.

LOST—A black coin purse, between Nevada and Tejon Sts. on Fountain, Sunday morning, containing a small amount of paper money and some stamps. Reward if returned to Gazette.

BLACK leather wallet; contains silver, two old coins and calling cards; between on 4:40 Manitou car or in business district. Reward. Gazette.

LOST—Gold breastpin of old-fashioned design, containing coral rose. Has small gold ball suspended by a triangular pendant. Lost between Plaza hotel and Christian Science church. Reward if returned to Gazette.

LOST — Blue pocketbook; containing handkerchief marked "F. M. K." and small change. Return to Gazette office. Reward.

GENTLEMAN'S gold ring, large black set, with raised letter "S" in gold a set with tiny stones. Reward at Gazette office.

LOST—Between Printers Home and Adams Crossing, a Sigma Nu pin, set with opals; name and date engraved on back. Return to Gazette for reward.

LOST—Five-dollar bill, between Princess theater and Nevada Ave. Thursday about 11 o'clock. Reward if returned to this office.

LOST—On Wood Ave., between Columbia and Uintah, on Sat. ave. Oct. 17, an old paste bracelet. $5 reward. Return to this office.

LOST—Two books, "Donovan" and "The Doctor;" either at Glockner or on N. Tejon car. Reward at Gazette.

LOST—Gold nose glasses with chain and silver reel, engraved (B.) Return to Gazette, reward.

LOST—Gold signet watch fob; name Maurice, '18, on it. Finder please return to Gazette office. Reward.

LOST—A red and white spotted Shetland mare. Phone 1796. 617 E. Fountain St.

LOST—Gentleman's Elgin gold watch; initials on back, W. R. M. Reward if returned to Gazette.

GOLD chain necklace; pendant; with pearls attached; possibly on Manitou car. Reward at Gazette.

LOST—Link cuff button, green stone, probably in Monument Valley park. Reward, Gazette.

LOST—A grocery price-list book, in vicinity of Roswell. Kindly return to this office.

LOST—Ladies' black broadcloth jacket, red satin lining, near Garden of Gods. Reward. Return to Gazette.

LOST—Child's red sweater, between Palmer park and Colo. Springs, Sunday. Reward at Gazette.

LOST—Overcoat, chavenet, on road to Garden of Gods. Please return to this office.

GOLD nugget stickpin with jabot, Wednesday, Oct. 14. Reward at Gaz.

LOST—Gray fur gauntlet glove, a week ago. Return to Gazette. Reward.

LOST—Child's locket and chain with "J. C. H." initials. Return to Gaz.

LOST — Small brown purse, some change. Please return this office.

RADIATOR cap for Buick, Thursday morning on E. Platte. Reward. Gaz.

LOST—Eastern Star-Masonic pin, on Colo. City. Reward at this office.

LOST—Gray gauntlet glove, for right hand. Return to Gazette.

LOST—Speedometer part for auto wheel. Return to Gazette. Reward.

BROWN belt for child's coat; near Steele school. Return to Gazette.

LOST—An auto crank, on East Platte Ave. Return to Gazette office.

LOST—Long black silk glove on East Platte Ave. Return to Gazette.

UMBRELLA, blown away from 1115 N. Weber. Please return to Gazette.

LOST—Small silver watch. Return this office. Reward.

BUNCH of keys. Return to Gazette office. Reward.

LOST—Nose glasses; black case. Denver address on case; leave at Gazette.

LOST—Gold watch fob. Return to Gazette for reward.

BUNCH of keys. Reward at Gazette.

FOUND

FOUND—The way to recover lost articles. Just put a lost ad. in The Gazette. We guarantee the return of the article or no charge for the ad.

Watch and Clock Repairing.

WATCHES cleaned—50c; mainspring, 50c; work guaranteed. We buy old gold and silver. S. Klein, 16 E. Huerfano. Phone 541.

BATHS

MACK'S sulphur baths, 75c; 8 for $5. Chiropody, massage. M. 1056. 2[illegible] N. Tejon.

FOR RENT Miscellaneous

LARGE, clean barn; fine for carpenter shop. 226 N. Weber.

LARGE barn and yard for rent very cheap. 132 E. Pikes Peak.

FOR SALE Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—Weekly paper and job plant in Colorado town of about 5,000. Good thing for right party. Present owner unable to look after the property, so is willing to dispose of same at the right price. For particulars, address X. Y. Z., care Gazette, Colorado Springs, Colo.

HEATERS—A few good heaters, almost new, standard makes, such as Coles hot blast, Bucks hot blast and Model and Banquet oaks. H. B. Brassfield, 16 E. Kiowa.

150 ft. 7-in. threshing belt, cheap; 1 2-seated spring wagon; 1 grocery wagon; 2 cream separators. Baker Implement Co., 17 W. Huerfano.

5 SACKS kindling, $1; 8 sacks $2; blocks, 50c per load; all kinds coal at prevailing prices. J. C. Hass & Co., 831 W. Elion. Phone 690.

NEW $65 Crescent bicycle, spring fork, Palmer tires, 3rd one month, $2.00; take payments. Woolard, 4 Independence Bldg.

APPENDICITIS, Rheumatism, Kidney and Bowel troubles cured by Dr. Tyrrell's A. B. L. Cascade. Max Kuhn, agent, 27 Independence Bldg. Ph. 233.

FOR SALE—$300 piano, fine tone, $140; $40 mission, plain leather bed davenport, $20; $20 oak chiffonier, $10. Call 418 E. Yampa.

GOOD silk lined overcoat for sale cheap, size 40. Rust Corner Barber shop.

BICYCLES—Some bargains this week. Repairs and supplies. Barn, 1108 N. Nevada.

SOME fine English Giant rabbits; young and old; reasonable. 422 N. El Paso.

$60 CASH for Adam Schaaf, slightly used, must sell quick. Phone Main 2335. 421 Colo. Ave., Colo. City.

HARD coal heating stove, cheap if taken at once. 731 E. Cache la Poudre.

NEW 13 Indian 7-hp. or trade towards small car. 120 E. Huerfano.

5 STEEL ranges, heaters, trunk, jelly, furniture. 1[illegible] Lincoln Ave.

FOR SALE—Jersey milch cow, fresh in February. Apply 1329 Grant Ave.

FOR SALE—$25 gas range, good as new, $12. 201 S. Wahsatch.

HOT blast heater, good as new; cheap. 4 So. Wahsatch.

FOR SALE—Stewart oak No. 14 heating stove. 224 Moreno.

GRAVEL for sale—Let me gravel your driveway or yard. Stark, Main 2911.

LARGE velvet rugs for sale. Inquire 815 N. Cascade.

WASHBURN mandolin, good as new. 113 E. Dale.

FOR SALE RANCHES

SMOOTH 160 acres; close to Springs; on main automobile road; $800, half cash, will handle. J. W. Drake, 201 Bennett Bldg.

WANTED To Rent Houses

COUPLE want small furnished cottage for winter; state price. R-9, Gazette.

For Sale—Rooming Houses

20 ROOMS, choice location, sell on easy payments and take room and board for part. P. O. Box 617, City.

PATENTS

PATENTS OBTAINED—Fifteen years' experience. John G. Powell, Mercantile Bldg., Denver, Colo.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

R. W. HUNTER fine piano tuning. 317 E. Pikes Peak, rear. Phone Main 1279.

DOGS

SEE Rollins for pups; sell or trade; several breeds. Ph. 511. 637 Santa Fe.

EASTERN LIVESTOCK

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—Hogs—Receipts 7,000; higher; pigs and lights, $6.50@7.65; mixed and butchers, $7.10@7.75; good heavy, $7.65@7.75.

Cattle—Receipts 2,000; steady; native beef steers, $7.50@10.75; cows and heifers, $3.00@8.00; stockers and feeders, $5.00@7.50; southern steers, $6.00@8.00; cows and heifers, $4.00@6.50; native calves, $6.00@10.50.

Sheep—Receipts 100; steady; native mutton, $4.00@5.25; lambs, $7.00@8.00.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 23.—Hogs—Receipts 6,000; bulk, $7.60@7.45; heavy, $7.25@7.50; pigs, $6.50@7.00.

Cattle—Receipts 1,500; steady; prime fed steers, $9.50@10.75; western steers, $8.50@8.75; calves, $6.00@10.25.

Sheep—Receipts 1,000; steady; lambs, $6.75@7.50; yearlings, $5.50@6.25.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Hogs—Receipts 18,000; active; 5c above yesterday's average; bulk, $7.25@7.55; heavy, $7.00@7.70; pigs, $4.25@7.00.

Cattle—Receipts 2,500; weak; beeves, $6.15@10.80; stockers, $5.75@8.40; calves, $7.00@11.00.

Sheep—Receipts 10,000; steady; sheep, $4.90@6.05; lambs, $6.10@7.85.

ST. JOSEPH, Oct. 23.—Hogs—Receipts 4,000; steady to 5c lower; top, $7.35.

Cattle—Receipts 200; steady; steers, $6.00@10.25; cows and heifers, $4.25@9.00; calves, $6.00@10.50.

Sheep—Receipts 2,000; steady; lambs, $7.00@7.50.

No Matter What You Want

A Gazette Want Ad in our columns will meet the eye of some one who can supply it.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

ALLIED CAVALRY MAKES MAGNIFICENT CHARGES

Becomes Distinguished for Old Style of Battle; "Kilties" Taking Prominent Part

FROM THE BATTLE FRONT, Oct 23.—The allied cavalry has distinguished itself in magnificent charges, quite like those in the old style of battle. A light brigade, composed of French and British lancers and mounted rifles, led the way, and were followed by heavy dragoons, lancers and cuirassiers.

The Scotch infantry also took a prominent part in the work.

The "kilties" charged a battery of heavy German artillery and machine guns which made the passage of the allied field artillery difficult. The Scotch made their way through the barbed wire entanglements, reached the German guns and disposed of their artillerymen and made the deployment of the allied guns possible. Despite the frequent fire of the German machine guns which were brought into play too late, the allies gained the position.

The scene of the battlefield is a striking one, with the lowing of frightened cattle and the bleating of sheep in the burning outhouses of farms mingled with the sharp reports of the cannon, the rattle of the machine guns and the patter of the rifle fire. Troops can be seen advancing across the open in widely spread lines as fast as fall all around, cut down by shells and the ground is furrowed with the bursting of shrapnel. In the marshes which are numerous in this country, it is believed that thousands of Germans have been lost.

Lille Suffers Much.

The city of Lille's commercial quarter has suffered very much while the old church of St. Maurice is almost destroyed.

The soldiers at the front, although most of them are very young men, are beginning to look and act like veterans. Many of them have grown beards during the 11 weeks of constant fighting. Their faces are bronzed and their clothes covered with dust. They appear perfectly fit and full of ardor and ready to do anything.

A bicycle dispatch rider, after having carried orders to the brigadier general, placed his motorcycle against a tree while he smoked a cigarette. Shells burst all around him and one struck his machine, which was destroyed. The cyclist was then ordered to take the reply of the brigadier general afoot to the divisional commander. In carrying out his task he crossed the fire-swept fields. Then he encountered a party of Germans but jumped into a river and escaped by remaining in the water for eight hours. Eventually he got his message safely to headquarters.

Carmagolli Twice Hit

Capt. Carmagolli, a second lieutenant of the French infantry, when all but 20 of his company were killed or wounded, took command and captured 250 Germans. He was twice wounded.

Spies are being captured everywhere in the vicinity of the fighting line. A French general selected an apple tree for observation purposes. A shower of shells immediately fell all about him and caused him to retire. At the same time a man believed to be a peasant was seen waving a rag from an adjacent farm. The man was caught and was found to be a German officer. He was shot. From all points along the long line reports reaching general headquarters showed that the progress of the allied army was constant today.

GERMAN CRUISER SINKS 13 BRITISH MERCHANTMEN

Karlsruhe Has Career in Atlantic as Eventful as the Emden in the Indian Ocean

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A dispatch from Teneriffe, Canary Islands, to the Daily Mail, under date of Thursday, reports that the German cruiser Karlsruhe has sunk 13 British merchantmen in the Atlantic.

The news of the Karlsruhe's exploit, according to the Daily Mail's Teneriffe correspondent, came to that port by the German steamer Crefeld, which arrived there with the crew of the British steamers Strathdene, Maplebranch, Highland Hope, Indrani, Rio Igassin, Farn, Nueto, Maria De Larrinaga, Cervantes, Cornish City, Pruth, Condor and Langton, all of which were sunk by the Kaiserlicher. The Crefeld was accompanied into port by the German steamers Patagonia, Rio Negro and Asuncion.

A later message states that more than 400 men of the crews are prisoners. The ships were mostly engaged in the South American trade and their total tonnage is about 60,000.

The cruiser Karlsruhe, a ship of a trifle less than 5,000 tons, has had in this war a career as eventful as that of her smaller sister ship, the Emden, in the Indian Ocean.

The Karlsruhe first came into notice at the outbreak of the war when she appeared in the vicinity of Sandy Hook apparently in wait for British merchantmen leaving New York. For a few days British shipping hugged the piers and then came news that the Karlsruhe had been driven away but by the approach of several British cruisers.

On August 6 the Karlsruhe appeared in the harbor of San Juan, Porto Rico, where she coaled and again took the seas. Soon after it was learned that the Karlsruhe had been in a sensational running fight at sea with the British cruisers Suffolk and Bristol.

It appears that the British cruisers came upon her today on the Karlsruhe while she was coaling from the German steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm. The cruisers engaged in a running fight while the Kronprinz Wilhelm, through her superior speed, easily escaped. The Karlsruhe also eluded her pursuers and an unconfirmed report had it that she damaged the Bristol. Since then the Karlsruhe has appeared in several West Indian ports for coal after preying in various southern seas on British commerce. An official statement given out in Berlin on October 3 said she had sunk seven British steamers in the Atlantic.

The Karlsruhe is a comparatively new ship having gone into commission only in 1913. She is very fast, having a speed of 27 knots which has enabled her thus far successfully to elude the persistent British pursuit. Her main armament consists of 12 4.1-inch guns and she carries a crew of 373 men.

Miss Hortense A. Calmes, who is but 19 years old, has succeeded her father, Wm. Calmes, as publisher of the Courier-Herald of Eddyville, Ky.

HUNGARY CANCELS ITS CONTRACT WITH CUNARD

LONDON, Oct. 23.—In a dispatch from Amsterdam the correspondent of Reuters Telegram company says the Hungarian government has decided to withdraw the concession granted to Cunard Steamship company for the transport of emigrants and has announced that the contract with this company is at an end. It is declared that the war already has forced the Cunard line to violate clauses of the contract, hence the decision to cancel it.

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